



**The  
Canadian  
Rose Society  
1958**





MRS ANNE GRABER  
10 FAIRFAX CRES  
SCARBOROUGH ONT

M1L 1Z8

# Year Book

## of

# The

# Canadian

# Rose Society

## 1958



**A. J. WEBSTER**  
EDITOR

and Chairman of the Publications Committee

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## *Foreword*

Once again, accompanied by our greetings and good wishes the Year Book goes out to our members with our hope that it will prove interesting, helpful, entertaining and, above all, thought-provoking.

We record our sincere thanks to the contributors of articles, both old and new, and to all others who in various ways have rendered assistance in the production of this edition. Their response to our requests has been heart-warming and is deeply appreciated.

We also acknowledge gratefully the support extended by our advertisers and urge that, to the extent possible, our members patronize these advertisers, indicating at the same time that their patronage is in recognition of the support accorded the Society's work.

The Editor

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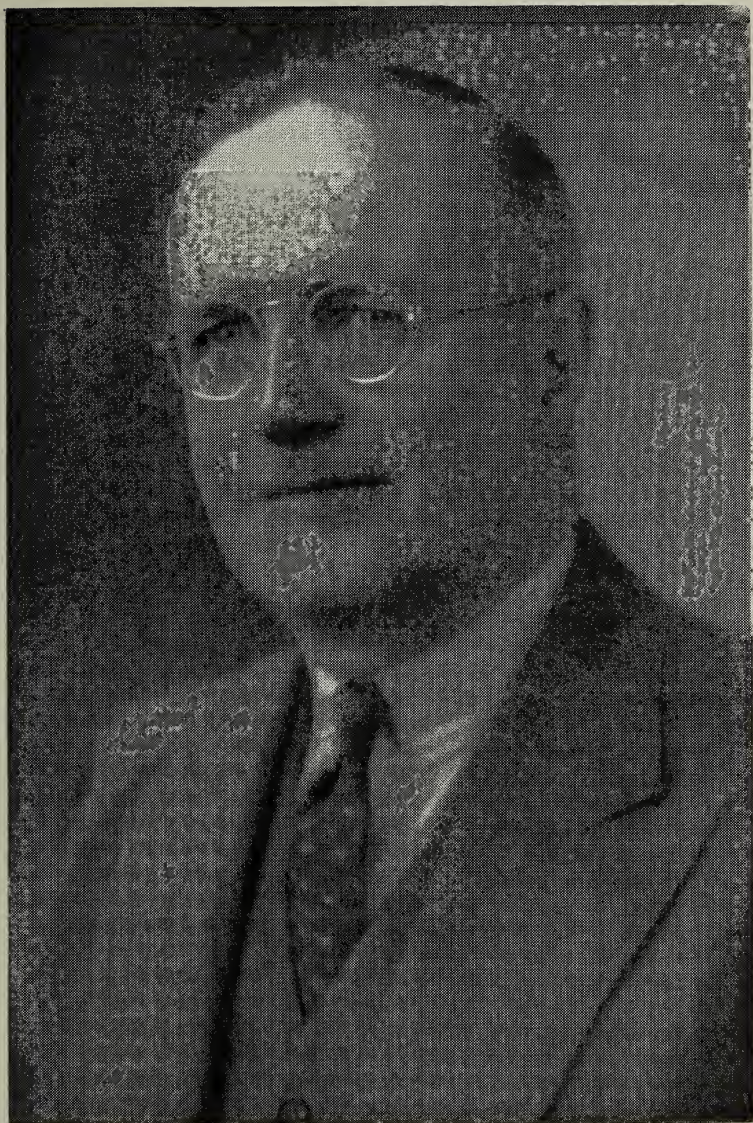
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Mrs. B. Willinsky

Mrs. C. T. Wilson





W. J. KEENAN



## *President's Greeting*

With this issue of the Annual, The Canadian Rose Society begins its fourth year of existence. This is a good time to take inventory of what has happened in the past few years and look ahead into the future.

In passing the milestone of the third year, it would appear that we have only scratched the surface of the potential membership of the Society and this is the year in which we should start to build a solid foundation for The Canadian Rose Society, not only for now, but for all time.

The majority of the members know many persons who are interested in roses and who are not members of our Society, each one of these persons is a prospective member.

Each year a new group of beginners enters into the world of rose growing. As older members, we should do everything possible to assist these new enthusiasts. It is this constant stream of beginners that will be the source of continued growth of our Society.

This Annual is one of our proud achievements and has received recognition from rose-growers in countries outside of Canada. The Editor, Mr. A. J. Webster, has given freely of his time and devotion to this and we are deeply indebted to him for his services.

It is the hope of the Directors and myself that we will be able to make increased visits to local Rose Societies and local Horticultural Societies who are interested in the growing of roses.

As a project for 1958, I would ask that all members of The Canadian Rose Society, or affiliated societies, contact their local Highways Department and also the city, town or village authorities and interest them in the planting of roses. These rose plantings are something new in Canada and those I have seen are worthwhile. Our efforts in this, if rewarded, would be gratifying and we would leave a heritage to the future citizens of Canada.

I extend to each and every member of our Society, my sincere wish that they may have a wonderful rose-growing year.

W. J. Keenan

## *The Annual Meeting*

The Annual Meeting of The Canadian Rose Society was held at the First Unitarian Church, 175 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, on Thursday, 10th October, 1957, at 8.15, P.M., with the President, Mr. F. F. Dufton, in the Chair and Mrs. J. H. Baillie, Secretary of the Society, acting as Secretary for the meeting.

After extending a welcome to the members present the Chairman requested a report on the election of Directors for the ensuing year whereupon the Secretary then read Section 15 of the By-Laws and announced the election of the following members as Directors for 1958: Mr. A. M. Anderson, Mrs. J. H. Baillie, Mr. E. Billington, Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Mr. S. Crump, Miss Margaret Dove, Mr. F. F. Dufton, Miss Vera Holdsworth, Mrs. M. C. Hooper, Mr. W. J. Keenan, Mrs. H. P. Marshall, Dr. C. T. Moyle, Mr. S. McConnell, Mr. A. A. Norton, Mr. J. V. Stensson, Mr. C. R. Stephenson, Mr. A. J. Webster, Mrs. B. Willinsky and Mrs. C. T. Wilson. (Editor's Note: Owing to illness, Mrs. Wilson was unable to act and at a subsequent Meeting of the Directors Mr. O. E. Bowles was elected to replace Mrs. Wilson.)

The President then addressed the Meeting as follows -

It is a pleasure to extend to the members and their friends who are present this evening a hearty welcome to our Annual Meeting. Outside of the routine business, you will be entertained by our speaker who has a treat in store for you and you will have the pleasure of inspecting the showing of roses put on by our members.

At this time, we review the highlights of the past season and look back at our accomplishments and failures.

Now one of the highlights of the past season was a visit from the President of the American Rose Society, Mr. Fred Walters, and Mrs. Walters whom your directors entertained at luncheon. I feel that this will help in bringing our two Societies closer. Mr. Walters was keenly interested in learning the way we handled our affairs as we were in learning of their methods.

A decision to work with our good friend Doctor George Duff in the formation of a rose garden at Glendon Hall is a step in

the right direction but this will require some little effort on our part.

Another highlight of the past year was our decision to have the annual show next year held in Vancouver. This goes to prove that we are really becoming national in the scope of our activities.

And still another highlight has been our Year Book and our Bulletins. I think our Year Book has reached a very high standard and this opinion is supported by the favourable comment which it has elicited from readers abroad as well as in Canada. Hats off to its editor, Mr. Webster. Mrs. Marshall has made the Bulletin something we enjoy reading for it contains timely topics and keeps us up to date on the doings in rose land. Congratulations to Mrs. Marshall on a job well done.

Looking back over the past season from a gardener's viewpoint, it was not one of the best. The spring was cold and wet and consequently the growth was very backward. I think a little of this condition was reflected in our show at Hart House. However, the later showings of most of our gardens have made us forget the earlier disappointments.

Putting the Canadian Rose Society firmly on its feet is going to be quite a chore and in the meantime we shall experience growing pains and probably have some rough spots to get over. However, with a little patience and understanding we will make the grade and will be able, I trust, to look back with pride at our accomplishment.

And now comes a sad note in my report. So many of our good friends have passed on in 1957.

Mr. Lewis A. Winter, O.B.E., a fine gentleman if there ever was one.

Mrs. J. Fyfe Smith, one of our patrons from B. C.

Mr. W. H. Walkinshaw, a past president of Vancouver Rose Society.

Mr. P. L. Whytock, a past President of the Society.

Mr. C. I. Van Nostrand, Mr. P. A. Thomson, Mr. Will Tillotson. They will be missed.

You will be hearing reports from the various Officers and Committee Chairmen which will tell their own stories and al-

though we have lost a few members and perhaps a few dollars during the past season, I feel that The Canadian Rose Society has gained in stature which is an accomplishment.

And now, in bowing out as your President, may I say how greatly honoured I have felt in occupying that office and how grateful I am to the Officers who have supported me. Bless their hearts!

My very best wishes to you all for the coming season of 1958.

The minutes of the last previous Annual Meeting were read and confirmed on a motion of Mr. L. M. Galloway, seconded by Mr. A. A. Norton.

The Financial Report, which appears in detail elsewhere, was presented by the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. A. A. Norton, and, on his motion, seconded by Mr. W. J. Keenan, was duly adopted. Mr. Norton then expressed the thanks of the Society to the Auditors, Messrs. M. C. Coutts, R.I.A. and S. M. Hulbig, C.A., and moved that Mr. Coutts and Mr. S. B. Bartlett, C.A. be appointed Auditors for the coming year. This motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. Norton suggested an increase of 50 cents in the annual membership fees and moved that a recommendation to that effect be referred to the Directors for consideration. The motion was seconded by Mr. W. J. Keenan and carried.

Following the submission of reports by the various Committee Chairmen and expressions of thanks to Mr. F. F. Dufton, President, Mrs. J. H. Baillie, Secretary, and Mrs. H. P. Marshall, Editor of The Rose Bulletin, for their fine services to the Society, Mr. W. J. Keenan introduced Mr. E. W. Tyrrill, Q.C. of Fort Erie, Ont., for many years a Director of the Society, who exhibited a highly entertaining group of slides depicting scenes of interest noted in the course of his trip through the Rocky Mountains and at the West Coast. Mr. Tyrrill was then appropriately thanked on behalf of the Society by Mrs. J. H. Baillie.

A small non-competitive Show of autumn blooms was held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting and the S. B. Bartlett Challenge Trophy for the Best Rose exhibited was awarded to Mrs. B. Willinsky for a fine specimen of the Grandiflora, Montezuma. The runner-up, also a Grandiflora, was exhibited by Mrs. W. A. Oille, the variety being Queen Elizabeth. Other noteworthy features of the Show were the displays staged by The Sheridan Nurseries, Limited, and High Park Rose Specialists.

The Meeting was adjourned at 10.30, P.M.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Covering Receipts and Disbursements  
period from October 1, 1956 to September 30, 1957

## RECEIPTS

Membership .....	\$ 2034.50
Sale of Year Books .....	28.00
Rose Exhibition including receipts from previous Year ....	860.15
Advertising .....	772.50
Donation .....	45.00
	<u>\$ 3740.15</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS

Postage .....	\$ 288.81
Printing and Stationery .....	486.34
Honorarium for Secretary .....	360.00
Year Book .....	1627.54
Meetings and General .....	251.07
Rose Show Expenses .....	1222.55
Insurance .....	52.28
Bank Service Charges .....	15.53
Benevolence .....	63.15
Publicity .....	126.41
	<u>\$ 4493.68</u>
Excess of Disbursements over Receipts .....	753.53

## SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Balance, September 30th, 1956 .....	\$ 1560.44
Debit Balance for Year .....	753.53
Bank Balance September 30th, 1957 .....	<u>\$ 806.91</u>

## ROSE EXHIBITION 1957

### RECEIPTS

Entry Fees .....	\$ 27.75
Auction Sale .....	188.90
Cash Admissions .....	390.50
Ticket Returns .....	253.00
	<u>860.15</u>

### DISBURSEMENTS

Hart House Rental and Services .....	\$ 401.47
Prize List .....	139.00
Trophy Expenses, Credits, Medals, Etc. ....	682.08
	<u>\$ 1222.55</u>
Rose Show Deficit .....	<u>\$ 362.40</u>

I hereby certify that I have examined the books and records of the Canadian Rose Society for the year ended 30th. September, 1957, and have found them to be correct. I have also verified the cash balance as shown on the Financial Statement.

(signed)

M. C. Coutts & S. B. Bartlett, 7/2/58  
Auditors



# Awards at the 1957 Rose Show

Class	First Prize	Second Prize	Third Prize
1. Parks Department (Tor.)			
2. No Award			
3. Mr. A. M. Anderson		No Award	No Award
4. Mr. A. A. Norton		No Award	No Award
5. Mr. A. A. Norton		Mr. G. A. Baker	No Award
6. Mr. J. S. Carter		Mr. A. A. Norton	Mrs. J. H. Baillie
7. Mr. A. A. Norton		Mrs. A. Crawford	Mr. Fred Childs
8. No Award		No Award	No Award
9. No Award			
10. No Award			
11. No Award			
12. No Award			
13. No Award			
14. Mr. E. Billington		No Award	No Award
15. Mr. A. M. Anderson		Mrs. C. T. Wilson	No Award
16. Mr. A. M. Anderson		No Award	No Award
17. No Award		No Award	No Award
18. No Award			
19. Mrs. A. Crawford		Mr. E. Billington	Mr. W. J. Keenan
20. Dr. C. T. Moyle		Mr. W. J. Keenan	
21. Mr. E. Billington		Mrs. A. Crawford	Mr. A. A. Norton
22. Mr. E. Billington		Mr. A. A. Norton	Mrs. A. Crawford
23. Mrs. A. Crawford		Mr. W. J. Keenan	Mr. A. A. Norton
24. Mr. G. Stirling Stemp		Mr. E. Billington	Mr. W. J. Keenan
25. Mr. E. Billington		Mr. F. E. Goulding	Dr. K. E. McQueen
26. Mrs. M. Rice			
27. Mrs. M. Rice		Mr. Graham Cassels	Mr. Fred Childs
28. Mrs. M. Rice		Mrs. A. Corbridge	Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn
29. Mr. F. E. Goulding		Mr. W. G. Clarke	
30. Mr. W. G. Clarke		Mrs. S. Jupp	Mr. F. E. Goulding
31. Mr. W. G. Clarke		Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn	Mr. F. E. Goulding
32. Mr. F. E. Goulding		Mr. W. G. Clarke	Mrs. Lorna von Ritschl
33. Mr. W. G. Clarke		Mrs. Lorna Von Ritschl	
34. Dr. C. T. Moyle		Mr. A. A. Norton	Mr. G. Stirling Stemp
35. Dr. C. T. Moyle		Mr. M. A. Cadsby	Mr. J. S. Carter
36. Mr. G. Stirling Stemp		Dr. C. T. Moyle	Mr. W. J. Keenan
37. Mr. A. M. Anderson		Mr. E. Billington	Mr. F. R. Dufton
38. Dr. C. T. Moyle			
39. Dr. C. T. Moyle		Mr. W. G. Clarke	Mrs. C. T. Wilson
40. Mr. Fred Childs		Dr. C. T. Moyle	Mr. Graham Cassels
41. Dr. C. T. Moyle		Mr. A. M. Anderson	Mr. G. A. Baker
42. No Entries			
43. Mr. J. A. Lowe		Mr. E. Billington	Mr. G. Stirling Stemp
44. Mr. Graham Cassels			
45. Mrs. Mona Willinsky		Mrs. J. H. Baillie	

Class	First Prize	Second Prize	Third Prize
46.	Mrs. J. H. Baillie		
47.	Mrs. J. H. Baillie		
48.	No Entries		
49.	Do.		
50.	Mrs. J. A. Lowe	Mrs. J. H. Baillie	
51.	No Award	Mrs. J. A. Lowe	Mr. Graham Cassels
52.	Mrs. J. S. Carter	Mr. F. R. Dufton	Mrs. J. H. Baillie
53.	Miss Vera Holdsworth	Mr. M. A. Cadsby	Mrs. J. S. Carter
54.	Mrs. J. H. Baillie	Mrs. A. A. Norton	Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn
55.	Mr. A. A. Norton	Mr. M. A. Cadsby	
56.	Mr. A. A. Norton	Mrs. A. Crawford	Mrs. A. A. Norton
57.	Mrs. A. Crawford	Mrs. C. T. Wilson	Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn
58.	Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn	Mrs. J. H. Baillie	Mrs. Mona Willinsky
59.	Miss Vera Holdsworth	Mr. F. R. Dufton	
60.	Miss Vera Holdsworth	Mr. M. A. Cadsby	Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn
61.	Mr. A. A. Norton	Mr. M. A. Cadsby	
62.	Miss Vera Holdsworth	Mr. A. A. Norton	
63.	Mr. A. A. Norton	Mr. M. A. Cadsby	Mr. F. R. Dufton
64.	Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn	Mr. F. R. Dufton	Mr. A. M. Anderson
65.	No Entries		
66.	Mr. F. R. Dufton		
67.	Mrs. J. S. Carter	Mrs. J. H. Baillie	
68.	Mr. A. A. Norton		
69.	No Entries		
70.	Mr. A. M. Anderson	Mr. A. A. Norton	Mr. W. J. Keenan
71.	No Entries		
72.	No Entries		
73.	No Entries		
74.	No Entries		
75.	Mr. A. A. Norton		

Best White or Cream Rose in the Show:

Canadian Oil Companies Ltd. Special Prize - Mr. A. A. Norton.

Best Rose in the Show:

P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy - Mrs. A. Crawford.

### SWEEPSTAKES PRIZES

Highest Aggregate Score

Sir Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy - Mr. A. A. Norton

Highest Aggregate Score in Novice Section (29-33 incl)

Col. W. G. MacKendrick, D.S.O. Challenge Trophy - Mr. W. G. Clarke.

### SPECIAL PRIZES

(a) CFRB Prize - Mr. E. Billington - (5-25 incl)

(b) CFRB Prize - Mr. W. G. Clarke (29-33 incl)

# National Exhibition Schedule

## Canadian National Rose Classes

In the following six classes, prizes will be:  
1st. \$3.00, 2nd. \$2.00 3rd. \$1.00

### 1. FOUR Specimen H. T. BLOOMS

One each of four different varieties. Each variety to be correctly named and in separate containers.

"W. J. KEENAN REGIONAL CHALLENGE BOWL"

### 2. LUNCHEON TABLE DECORATION, ROSES ONLY

Must be grown by exhibitor. Any natural foliage permitted. Flower receptacle and table cloth to be supplied by exhibitor. Space allowance 4' x 2½'. This is a floral decoration only and no table centres of silk or other material may be used.

"Miss MABEL STOAKLEY CHALLENGE TROPHY"

### 3. EXHIBIT of NEW ROSES, Date of introduction being within the last five years.

Qualification - one to three blooms, stems or sprays of at least six different varieties. Must be shown in individual vases.

"PAUL B. SANDERS MEMORIAL CHALLENGE TROPHY"

### 4. EXHIBIT of FLORIBUNDA or POLYANTHA ROSES

Three varieties. One stem of each variety shown in separate vases.

"P. L. WHYTOCK CHALLENGE TROPHY"

### 5. BOWL of SPECIMEN BLOOMS, either H.T.'s or H.P.'s.

Quality and arrangement to count on a basis of 50 points each.

"HENRY BERTRAM MEMORIAL CHALLENGE TROPHY"

### 6. BOWL of WHITE ROSES

"MARY G. FYFE SMITH MEMORIAL BOWL"

## OPEN CLASSES

### 7. TWELVE SPECIMEN BLOOMS, distinct varieties, in a Show Box.

\$5.00 \$3.00 \$2.00

"Hudson's Bay Challenge Trophy"

### 8. SIX SPECIMEN BLOOMS, distinct varieties in a Show Box.

\$3.00 \$2.00 \$1.00

"O. C. Bentley Perpetual Challenge Trophy"

9. TWELVE SPECIMEN BLOOMS, distinct varieties, in four vases. "B. C. Electric Challenge Trophy"	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$2.00
10. SIX SPECIMEN BLOOMS, distinct varieties in two vases. "Harold J. Faulkner Challenge Trophy"	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.00
11. BOWL OF ROSES, Rose Foliage Only. Must be grown by exhibitor. Condition 60 % Arrangement 40 %. "The O. B. Allan Challenge Trophy"	"	"	"
12. BASKET of ROSES, Rose Foliage Only. Must be grown by exhibitor. Condition 60 % Arrangement 40 %.	"	"	"
13. THREE SPECIMEN BLOOMS, distinct varieties in vase.	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.00
14. THREE SPECIMEN BLOOMS, one variety in vase.	"	"	"
15. SIX BLOOMS, Garden or Decorative Roses in two vases.	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.00
16. ONE BUD, one bloom half to three-quarters open, and one full blown rose, of one variety in a vase.	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.00
17. THREE STEMS, single or semi-single roses, side buds allowed, excluding hybrid polyanthas and ramblers, in vase.	"	"	"
18. THREE CUTS Polyanthas or Hybrid Polyanthas. (Floribundas) in vase.	"	"	"
19. THREE CUTS Climber or Rambler Roses, excluding hybrid teas and Lemon Pillar, in vase or vases.	"	"	"
20. THREE BLOOMS, white or cream roses in vase.	"	"	"
21. THREE BLOOMS, yellow or yellow blend roses in vase.	"	"	"
22. THREE BLOOMS, pink or pink blend roses in vase.	"	"	"
23. THREE BLOOMS, red roses, in vase.	"	"	"
24. THREE BLOOMS, roses any color or colors in vase.	"	"	"
25. SIX CUTS, Hybrid Polyanthas (Floribundas) in vase or vases, at least three varieties.	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.00
26. THREE CUTS, Grandiflora, in vase.	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.00

- |  |        |        |        |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| 27. THREE MODERN ROSES, distinct varieties in one vase, in commerce since 1952 inclusive.  | \$3.00 | \$2.00 | \$1.00 |
| 28. ONE SPECIMEN BLOOM, in vase, of each of the following colors: red, white, pink yellow, blend or any other color.<br>Entrants may make one entry for each color in class 28 at 10 cents per entry. First, second and third place ribbons will be awarded for each color. Prizes will be awarded for the highest total points for first place; two points for second place, and one point for third place in each color. | \$4.00 | \$3.00 | \$2.00 |

**AIR-BORNE AND INTER-CITY CLASSES -**

(Exhibitor Pays Own Expenses)

- |  |        |        |        |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| 29. ONE BLOOM, H.T., any variety correctly named.  | \$3.00 | \$2.00 | \$1.00 |
| 30. THREE BLOOMS, H.T. any variety or varieties correctly named.   | \$5.00 | \$3.00 | \$1.50 |
| 31. SIX BLOOMS, H.T. any variety or varieties correctly named.   | \$6.00 | \$4.00 | \$2.00 |
| 32. TWELVE SPECIMEN BLOOMS, distinct varieties, correctly named, in four vases. Open to any city or town. (Vases to be supplied by V. R. S.) | "      | "      | "      |
| 33. Six Specimen blooms, distinct named varieties, in two vases. Open to any city or town. (Vases to be supplied by V. R. S.)                | \$5.00 | \$3.00 | \$1.50 |

**NOVICE CLASSES**

Special Note: The following classes have been specially selected so as to extend a special invitation to our new members, and members who have not won a prize before, to acquire the art of exhibiting their favorite flower 'The Rose'.

- |   |        |        |        |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| 34. SIX ROSE BLOOMS, distinct varieties, in two vases.<br>"J. Fyfe Smith Memorial Challenge Trophy" | \$3.00 | \$2.00 | \$1.00 |
| 35. THREE ROSE BLOOMS, one variety or mixed, in vase.   | \$2.00 | \$1.50 | \$1.00 |
| 36. ONE ROSE BLOOM, any variety in vase.  | \$1.50 | \$1.00 | .75    |
| 37. THREE CUTS Polyantha or Hybrid Polyanthas, (Floribundas) in vase.                               | \$2.00 | \$1.50 | \$1.00 |



**JUNIOR CLASSES - CHILDREN UNDER 12**

- |   |        |        |     |
|---|--------|--------|-----|
| 38. ONE HYBRID TEA ROSE in vase. Grown by exhibitor.  | \$1.00 | .75    | .50 |
| 39. 'PLEASE GET WELL' - A gift arrangement flowers, including roses, in suitable container. | \$2.00 | \$1.00 | .50 |

**CHILDREN 12 to 16 INCLUSIVE**

- |  |        |        |     |
|--|--------|--------|-----|
| 40. ONE HYBRID TEA ROSE, in vase, grown by exhibitor                   | \$1.00 | .75    | .50 |
| 41. An ARRANGEMENT of Flowers, including Roses, in suitable container. | \$2.00 | \$1.00 | .50 |

**"YESTERYEAR"** - Arrangements of Roses; garden flowers, natural foliage and accessories may be used. (Driftwood excluded)

- |   |        |        |        |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| 42. 'MINER'S PARADISE' - an arrangement using flowers in rich gold shades and accessories that would express the '58 gold mining era. | \$5.00 | \$3.00 | \$2.00 |
| 43. 'THE ART OF THE B.C. NATIVE' - floral arrangement using native Indian art as a focal point or as an accessory.                    | "      | "      | "      |
| 44. 'PIRATE'S LOOT' - treasure chest with floral decoration. 'Loot' as an accessory.  | "      | "      | "      |
| 45. 'LOVELY TO LOOK AT' - arrangement of flowers using a 'Victoria Belle' as a focal point.   | "      | "      | "      |
| 46. 'MUSIC FILLS THE AIR' - a floral composition depicting a song of 'Yesteryear'. Title must be included in exhibit.                 | "      | "      | "      |
| 47. 'A NOSEGAY FOR THE GOVERNOR'S LADY' - a Victorian 'posy' of old fashioned roses.  | \$3.00 | \$2.00 | \$1.00 |

**"ARRANGEMENTS OF ROSES IN THE MODERN MODE"**

Accessories and | or driftwood, and | or foliage may be used in all classes.

- |   |        |        |        |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| 48. 'CENTENNIAL CHARM' an arrangement featuring the rose 'Burnaby'.                 | \$3.00 | \$2.00 | \$1.00 |
| 49. 'ROSE BALLET' - floral arrangement of Polyanthas or Floribundas.                | "      | "      | "      |
| 50. 'NORTHERN BEAUTY' - a crescent arrangement using white roses and green foliage. | "      | "      | "      |
| 51. 'Quiet Hour' - arrangement of 'Peace' roses.                                    | "      | "      | "      |

52. 'MINIATURE BEAUTY' - arrangement featuring small roses, not to exceed five inches in height, width or depth. " " "

53. 'GLAMOUR' - a corsage of roses. (plastic boxes will be provided). " " "

### **ARRANGEMENTS OF ROSES WITH OTHER FLOWERS IN THE MODERN MODE**

54. 'ITSY BITSY' - miniature floral arrangement not to exceed three inches in height width or depth. " " "

55. 'GRACIOUS LIVING' - dining table arrangement. " " "

56. 'IMAGINATION' - your own interpretation. " " "

57. 'DRAMA OF ART' - floral arrangement using a figurine as a focal point. " " "

### **AS YOU LIKE IT**

58. 'ORIENTAL' - an oriental arrangement. " " "

59. 'BEACH COMBER'S DELIGHT' - composition featuring driftwood. " " "

60. 'FOLIAGE HARMONY' - a foliage arrangement. " " "

61. 'ESQUIRE' - arrangement for men only. " " "

62. 'FLEDGLINGS' - floral arrangement for novices only. " " "

### **SPECIALS: BLOOMS TO BE SELECTED BY JUDGES AND TO BE STAGED SEPARATELY.**

BEST ROSE IN SHOW - H.M. Eddie Challenge Trophy and American Rose Society Gold Medal Certificate to winner. Silver and bronze medal certificates to runners up.

BEST YELLOW ROSE IN SHOW - Dora Bayon Challenge Trophy

BEST RED ROSE IN THE SHOW - Red Rose Tea and Coffee Challenge Trophy.

BEST ROSE IN NOVICE SECTION - J. Verne Cargo Challenge Trophy.

MOST MERITORIOUS EXHIBIT IN SHOW - Canadian Rose Society Medal.

MOST OUTSTANDING DECORATIVE ARRANGEMENT - Henry Birks Challenge Trophy.

# *The Annual Rose Show 1957*

By (Miss) Vera Holdsworth

The Great Hall of Hart House, University of Toronto, was again the scene of the Annual Show of the Canadian Rose Society on 24th June and, as in previous years, this beautiful, lofty room, plus the adjoining corridor and The East Common Room, provided a spacious and attractive setting for a colourful event.

The Rose Show was officially opened by Dr. George H. Duff, Professor of Botany, University of Toronto, and Chairman of the Botanical Garden Committee. Following appropriate introductory remarks Dr. Duff referred to the proposed establishment of a Rose Garden at 'Glendon Hall' by The Canadian Rose Society and the Botanical Garden Committee, the first planting of which is to be done in the Spring of 1958. He also spoke of next year's Show - 1958 - which will be staged in Vancouver (although I understand that we may have one here as well) and we do wish our Vancouver friends the best of luck in choosing the strategic moment. This year, owing to an early season, we were not fortunate in choosing the best date with the result that the Show fell far short of our usual standards in all respects. The best blooms had come and gone in the more sheltered gardens while in other areas which had suffered severely from frosts in May the peak blooming period was delayed two to three weeks and these gardens, of course, were not represented at the Show. Possibly similar circumstances accounted for the absence of air-horne exhibits - which were greatly missed.

Our old campaigner, Mr. A. A. Norton was a happy man in carrying off the Sir Harry Oakes Sweepstakes Trophy for the highest aggregate score of points in competition as well as the beautiful silver Tray donated by Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, for the best White or Cream Rose in the Show - in this case another old campaigner, the Hybrid Perpetual, Frau Karl Druschki! Next, our congratulations to Mrs. Angus Crawford of Whitby who won - with McGredy's Yellow - the P.H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy for the Best Rose in the Show, and to Mr. W.G.





'ALLGOLD' (flori.)

*Goldilocks* × *Ellinor Le Grice*

Raised by E. B. Le Grice, North Walsham

Trial Ground No. 1031. Reg. No. 381. TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE  
Gold Medal, 1956

*Reproduced by kind permission of the National Rose Society of Great Britain*





Clarke of Willowdale who captured the new A. S. Foggo Prize with a fine specimen of Crimson Glory.

An interesting feature of the Show was the non-competitive display of Old Roses grown and staged by A. J. and Elizabeth Webster of Streetsville, a truly formidable array of over forty varieties from amongst which we especially noted the following: the Gallicas, Cardinal Richelieu, deep purple with white at the base of the petals; Tuscany Superb, deep wine; Officinalis, deep carmine rose! Rosa Mundi, striped - red and white; the Mosses, Capitaine John Ingram, reddish-purple; Old Pink Moss, a delectable, fragrant pink, Blanche Moreau, white and well mossed; the Hybrid Musk, Penelope, creamy and dreamy; the Damask, Madame Hardy, pure white with an emerald eye; R. Dupontii, named for the head gardener of the Empress Josephine at La Malmaison, an exquisite single white which would give the relatively new White Wings a run for its money; the Centifolia, Cristata or Chapeau de Napoleon, a lovely, clean pink with an elaborate cockade of greenery.

Hundreds of beautiful specimens from the Dale Estate, Limited, Brampton, were an important feature of the Show. Of these Dale's own production, Royal Gold, was worthy of note, also Pearl of Aalsmeer, an improved 'Better Times' with a velvety sheen, Yuletide, a dark, true red which glows like a ruby when caught by the sun; Pink Sensation, a truly lovely bloom, and Aristocrat, slightly deeper in colour, White Butterfly, with a subtle greenish-cream centre, and last but not least, Tawny Gold. The Dale Estate, Limited, also staged a fine display of Floribundas of which Orange Sweetheart and Spartan seemed the most sensational, along with Pink Rosette carrying a cluster of eleven or more blooms on a 20 inch stem.

In the decorative classes one should mention Mr. John A. Lowe's asymmetrical arrangement in a camera box in the class for male members only -which won the red ribbon. Not to be outdone, Mrs. John A. Lowe took first honours for a crescent arrangement in a class calling for pink Climbing or Rambler Roses. A beautiful mass arrangement of red Roses in a silver soup tureen captured top honours for Mrs. M. Willinsky.

In the novice class for specimen blooms the old favorite, Crimson Glory, was first, with Peace second, and a most fantastic,

fairy-tale Rose. *Symphonie*, grown by Mrs. Jupp, was third. It was the sort of Rose one would expect to find on a dressy French hat, each petal beautifully shaded from deep carmine pink at the margin to almost white at the centre. While probably too far out for Show purposes it was a joy to behold nevertheless.

As we moved out into the corridor we were greeted by the Toronto Parks Board's charming display of Roses with a background of fresh green ferns, an impressive display of perennials and cuttings from decorative shrubs staged by the Sheridan Nurseries. Limited, and Mr. Arthur Frost's collection of strange and unusual plants with weird and wonderful blooms.

In the East Common Room Miss Margaret Dove demonstrated the art of Flower Arranging as only she can do. From large and lush to Roses of the utmost simplicity Miss Dove handles them with consummate skill and with sure knowledge of design. This feature should pay dividends at future Shows.

One last feature - that table in the entrance hall where Mr. C.R. Stephensen staged specimens of ten favourite varieties, old and new, which can be recommended for the average garden. Amongst these were the *Grandifloras*, *Queen Elizabeth* and *Montezuma*, the *Floribundas*, *Independence* and *Dainty Maid*, the *Hybrid Teas*, *Michele Meilland* and *Dainty Bess*, to mention only six.

Our thanks to the Judges who always have a difficult task, to the Auctioneer, to the Officials and Staff of Hart House, who were always willing to help, to Miss Hazel Webster who provides so generously, year after year, the most delicious sandwiches and cakes for afternoon tea to sustain the Judges and Exhibition Committee. Finally our thanks to the exhibitors without whom there would be no Show, and all those faithful people who came to view the display.



# *A Potpourri of Virginia*

Mrs. J. J. Gallagher, Montreal, Quebec

When planning its National Meeting for 1957 in Virginia, the American Rose Society definitely recognized the historic 350th Anniversary Jamestown celebrations in that State and chose the locale for the convention with the object of permitting those who attended to participate in the activities by visiting Jamestown and Williamsburg. In consequence, it was not surprising that most of us eventually found ourselves gazing over the James River at Jamestown watching the ships Susan Constant, 111 foot, Godspeed, 60 foot, and Discovery, 50 foot, swaying to the quite motion of the water near shore.

Looking at these reproductions of ancient ships, built in a West Norfolk shipyard, one noted their small size and fragility and it was easy to appreciate the hardships and actual miseries experienced by their seamen during the long and weary four months it took them to journey from England to the shores of Virginia over 350 years ago.

They came in search of gold, as was the custom at that time but found "nothing worth the speaking of but fair meadows and goodly tall trees, with such fresh water running through the woods as I was almost ravished at the first sight thereof" as George Percy one of the officers of the Council wrote in his report.

In 1957 Jamestown was celebrating its 350th anniversary, the founding date of the first English settlement in the new world.

Once again Jamestown became a palisaded village, its houses built of clay and twigs, covered with thatched roofs. It was interesting to note guardsmen in 17th century uniforms and ladies and gentlemen in the fashion of that era walking about in the enclosed compound. Outside the good Fort St. James, so faithfully reproduced many of the 'goodly tall trees' had been felled, making room for throngs of visitors to stroll and children to play.

The vastness of the grounds of the Jamestown Festival made us feel a little uneasy at the time over the impending visit of the young Queen of England and her husband, Prince Phillip, if, for moment in such a milling crowd of affectionate Americans she should become separated from her party. We learned later that such an incident did occur but that the young Queen experienced

no fear at all, but rather a delightful sense of freedom among the vociferous welcoming Americans who hemmed her in on all sides.

In nearby Williamsburg, also part of the Festival, the approaching visit of the English Queen was the topic of conversation everywhere.

For many years Williamsburg had been the capital of the large tract of land which was then known as Virginia. There, in the 18th century, the English Governor had held his court in the Governor's Palace. Beautiful homes were built along the avenues near the Palace where gracious living and customs brought from Merry England were the order of the day. By order of an early Governor, plans were drawn allotting to each villager half an acre "to give sufficient space for a garden, an orchard, as well as a house-site, herbs and vegetables for the kitchen, flowers for the lady and fruit to supply most 'excellent and comfortable drink.'"

In the passage of time and devastating wars the little town was lost, its beauty obliterated. The restoration of Colonial Williamsburg was made possible by the dreams and realistic gifts of John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Now, once again, a Governor and his Lady reigned in the Governor's Palace. Visiting this spot must have touched the young Queen's heart as, in imagination, she stepped back in time to the atmosphere of long gone days so authentically reproduced.

Here we hoped to find roses. In spring the scene must have been beautiful with blossoming Redbud and Dogwood, Jonquils growing through the grass and peach trees blooming. At the time of our visit, in late October, what could one reasonably expect of roses in a Colonial town where Old Roses were featured?

There were hedges of Scotch Rose, always attractive with its fairy-like foliage and brilliant, dark fruit; the Virginia Rose was here and there and made good round covering, climbers, of a sort. sprawled over picket fences. Gardens were formal, in squares, diamonds, large circles and generally were edged with box, low and well-trimmed. In the early days they must have been looked upon with admiration and delight.

In the early Colonial era the Gallicas and Centifolias were favored plants. These do not make good subjects for bedding.



A little later one finds them used as an accent among shrubs and low trees, their simple beauty and sweet fragrance appreciated in their early-flowering period.

As we looked over these gardens an interesting convention talk came to mind. It was on the use of Old Roses, by Alden Hopkins resident landscape architect of Colonial Williamsburg. Among other things, he said that in the early 19th century they practised a form of cold storage for delaying bloom, quoting from the American Flower Directory of 1834: "There is particular advantage in planting roses, some every ten days, even to the middle of May, for the flowering may be retarded and the bloom continue for a much longer period. The artificial means to keep back the blooming of hardy plants is to lift them as soon in the spring as practicable, put them in boxes of earth and place them in the darkest part of the icehouse until the desired time of planting, which may be delayed as long as the required time of flowering."

In our more northern garden such drastic practice might prove disastrous to any blooming at all. Mr. Hopkins had many fascinating bits of folklore to tell us. 'A rose bed of the nineteenth century sometimes was planted in such a manner, with its edges of wire or willow, to resemble basket weave. The ground enclosed in this 'basket margin' was made convex to present a greater surface to the eye; the strong shoots to be layered, or kept down by pegs into the ground, having the points of the shoots only above the soil, which should be covered by moss. With this treatment the whole surface of the basket will be covered with rosebuds and leaves of one or a variety of sorts.' This is an old idea that might well be adapted in a modern garden and one that would yield beauty and pleasure.

As far back at 1731 rose trees "made a great show" and were sometimes, planted in pots, a fact Mr. Hopkins suggested might well "be reserved for the modern terrace and landscape." It would appear there is really nothing new in the culture of roses, merely different applications of basic ideas.

Gardens of today gain in beauty and fragrance by planting modern shrub roses of the Belinda type, with their long flowering period, among other flowering shrubs.

"Old Roses (Mr. Hopkins does not differentiate between the species and old roses) should be combined with other flowering shrubs, bulbs and annuals to present a well-rounded picture in

the modern landscape." It was a good talk, simply told, and to anyone interested in the use of Old Roses both illuminating and instructive. It was typical of the note of simplicity evident in all the programming of this meeting.

The planning and organization of the convention was in the hands of the efficient chairman, Mr. H. Duval. There was always about the hotel, taken over in its entirety for the week by the American Rose Society, a leisurely atmosphere. Nothing was hurried and each moment could be enjoyed to its full. Incidentally, Mr. Duval told us that during the Queen's visit to Washington her bedroom would have a mass of Queen Elizabeth roses and in her drawing room would be groupings of the beautiful new White Knight. (This name has been applied without authority to the H.T. Message and is not recognized by either this Society or the American Rose Society. Ed.)

The Chamberlin Hotel is uniquely situated on a point of the Virginia Peninsula with Chesapeake Bay on one side, Hampton Roads at its door and the Atlantic Ocean beyond. Fort Monroe, a moment's walk from the hotel is one of America's old army posts and contains much interesting historic material. Here Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America was a prisoner for two years. Astonishingly, we read in one document we picked up that the number of casualties in the Civil War exceeded those of American forces in World War I, World War II and the Korean War combined.

As a result of taking over the entire hotel members were 'on the scene' all the time, so lounges and dining rooms were pleasant places for talks and discussions. One saw, heard and talked roses literally all of one's waking hours.

The first time we saw Anne Foster Kriehn manipulating her wheel chair down the long hall leading to the lounge, attended by her devoted husband, we felt like shouting, good Quebécoise as we are, "Hail, Hail, the gang's all here." In her cheery, vibrant voice she told us her roses this season had been wonderful, perfectly wonderful in spite of variable weather in Kansas. She attributed her success to having followed a 'refresher course' literally 'from the ground up', a monthly page for beginners conducted in the American Rose Magazine by Dr. Allen Albert Jr. of Atlanta. To such an appreciation of the value of these practical articles by a charming writer we all add "Amen". Mrs. Kriehn boosted enthusiastically for the Kansas City Spring Meet-

ing of the Society to the point we felt nothing must prevent our attendance.

Personal contacts and ensuing discussions of mutual problems are the highlights of any convention. For years we have been trying to convince our kindly neighbours to the South that roses which to them mean Hybrid Teas - grow lushly and comfortably in Canada, even in its more northerly districts, with little more winter protection than is required in their gardens. Today that point has been conceded; so now discussion turns to blackspot and its treatment.

They are astonished, perhaps incredulous when told there are gardens where blackspot is no great issue; where mildew is practically unknown; where the Japanese Beetle is a stranger and where simple, old-fashioned methods, neither toxic to man nor dangerous to wildlife are practiced. Perhaps this method of culture could be reduced to two words - clean culture - "going back to horse and buggy days", Dr. Cynthia Westcott might remark with an indulgent smile at those naive Canadians!

Growing roses, for the amateur, is a genuine pleasure. But if it becomes a task it ceases to be fun! Just looking at the number and names of new insecticides and fungicides given to us by Dr. Westcott in her talk is frightening. That they accomplish an immense amount of good goes without question. And, according to Dr. Westcott, "Pesticides do not upset the balance of nature. Since 1945 we have had a long procession of chlorinated hydrocarbons, phosphates and other organics. Some are hazardous to apply but have a short residual effect; others are safe in application but have a long residual effect." Once again Dr. Westcott stressed the safety rules for gardeners using these chemicals, and they are worth reading and remembering:

Always read the entire label before opening the container. Note warning precautions - antidotes. Store away from children and pets. Destroy empty containers immediately. Avoid inhaling sprays and dusts. NEVER SMOKE while spraying or dusting. If chemicals are spilled on skin wash immediately and thoroughly. Pour leftover spray into a gravel drive, down a drain or over soil.

Looking around, North, South, East - may one inquire just what good has the use of this or that, so insistently recommended, done to the rose? Everywhere, it would appear, one finds much defoliation, remaining leaves brittle and discolored and actual

roses mediocre. In all innocence we sometimes hazard the remark why bother about roses at all if they involve so much trouble to achieve even a modest success in their culture. Right there the discussion usually terminates because the answer is one just MUST grow roses!

Every convention must have a rose show and it was an enchanting one that the Virginia clubs put on up in the roof garden of the Hotel Chamberlin. The theme of the show had a nostalgic note: "Our Jamestown Heritage", "Dedicated to our Founding Forefathers", They Buildded Better Than They Knew". It was a fine theme to work out, especially in the Artistic Division where exhibitors gave their own interpretation of 'Our Heritage', 'Strength in Union', 'Life', 'Liberty', 'United Nations' and 'Thanksgiving'. All were realistic and lovely. The one that remains to us a beautiful memory was 'Thanksgiving'. This was an informal seated table for a Thanksgiving dinner. A natural linen tablecloth set off pewter dishes and accentuated the bouquet of beautiful Spartan roses mingled with sprigs of rose geranium and that strange *rosa chinensis viridiflora*, green rose, which does not look at all like a rose! Tillotson, in his 'Roses of Yesterday', has described it well. "Its flowers are no flowers at all, but a strange and unexplained freak of foliage, buds open to double leaf- green 'flowers' edged with bronze". That was precisely the effect it created in the exhibit.

Just as one entered the show area there was a Junior Exhibit, which we thought was a very good idea. It stressed herbs with roses. The one that intrigued us most was a combination of rosemary, geranium, a note of coleus and very small pink roses. It was well assembled and very dainty. The 'Queen' award of this show went to a three-foot-stemmed Chrysler Imperial, and surely never was a Queen more regal. We were glad to see Burnaby honored among the Princesses, along with Tiffany, Charlotte Armstrong and Show Girl. Show Girl also won the best pink of the show. Best red was Crimson Glory; best yellow, Golden Masterpiece.

A rose we saw for the first time was Fort Vancouver, very large ovoid bud of elegant pink and good, strong, leathery foliage. Melvin Wyant, of Mentor, Ohio, joined us while we were admiring a rose with a rather unusual colouring, rose-red on the inner petals and a soft cream on the outside, resembling somewhat the new Perfecta. It was named 'Ave Marie' and had the look of one that would have a prosperous future.

We were always delighted to chat with Mr. Wyant. Nearly



always he has some practical new ideas on the growing of roses and we like to profit through his experience. We were not disappointed on this occasion. He told us he had 'hit upon' a new method of planting roses easily and quickly so that no longer was it a heavy task but almost a pleasure. First, he explained, he did not hold with the theory of air pockets in the soil which is credited with killing the rose." By using a lot of water in the hole there are no air pockets and the earth may be firmed as much as necessary, and quickly. We merely put the roots in the large hole, holding the planting at proper height, throw in the soil around the roots to practically fill the hole, then pour in a great quantity of water. When it is settled we fill the hole with more earth and mound as high as possible. This method of planting has another advantage, it can be done no matter how wet the soil may be. " It is also recommended that plenty of humus be mixed with the soil. An important part of the method is to hill up as high as possible. This helps to maintain good moisture until the roots have definitely taken hold. It's a formula that brings the plantings of roses down to a minimum of effort!

Observing a very large 'Peace' as we walked down the aisle Mr. Wyant queried as to Canadian preference in roses. Did we go along with the American trend to bigger and bigger roses? We replied that while Peace is a very popular rose and takes top ribbons at the shows, many Canadians definitely prefer a rose with good form. We do still admire the Ophelia type, or a Michele Meilland, and what is more breath-takingly lovely than a perfect Golden Melody, even though, unfortunately, it is a very slow bloomer? He remarked that the Ophelia type and Golden Melody now are rarely listed in their catalogues. Did we detect just a trace of wistfulness in his voice?

Mr. Wyant expressed admiration for the modern shrub rose type, big, strong, hardy bushes, with long flowering periods. He has been budding some of the Wilhelm Kordes Park Roses and hopes they will be ready for distribution next year. These, he hopes, will do something toward satisfying the urge for bigger and more exciting roses.

We were interrupted in our discussion as Mr. Robert Lindquist of Hemet, California, joined us. Mr. Lindquist is the originator of exquisite Tiffany and the not so attractive Lillibet. We were given a 'Bonne Entente' introduction as mingling our rose culture

with that of U.S. growers and as one contributing to "a delightful Canadian Annual on roses". Mr Wyant always is most gracious!

When we reached 'Garden Tours' on the program it was a day to spend in rose gardens, warm, sun shining, a soft breeze blowing in from sea and river. Our buses traveled a round-about course to give us a glimpse of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, largest privately owned shipyard in the world. It was a colossal plant very much enjoyed by the mechanical minded in our party.

The gardens seen were laid out in simple lines and had roses similar to our own, 100 to 200 bushes. They were gardens of a nice size, not too large to be looked after by their owners and providing pleasant places in which to sit and enjoy the fruits of one's labors.

In the Brad garden the lawn was planted in that marvelous "Zoisia Matrella" grass and our tired feet sank into its soft depth in grateful appreciation. It made a fine setting for their 200 odd roses so distinctly labelled and well kept. They also had a lovely camellia garden. One very striking note on that very green lawn was a bed of the largest, gayest, red salvia. It stood out brilliantly and 'saluted' us as we strolled past.

The Ballard garden on the River Road was planted in 1939 with four Radiance. It now boasts over 100 beautiful roses. Part of their garden is devoted to azaleas and camellias, providing a much longer blooming period.

Perhaps the most striking of all was the Garner garden. It was really spectacular in its three-tiered arrangement on either side of a tremendous lawn.

In the front row the roses seemed about five feet high the second verged on ten feet and in back were tree roses with stems as thick as a man's wrist and wide branches that began at twelve feet, extending maybe another three or four feet. The adjectives that floated in the air as the visitors gazed and gasped at this tremendous exhibition would have warmed the heart of the most ambitious movie mogul. But, how could one cut or prune this thorny, dense thicket, many inquired. Our curiosity

was left unsatisfied. Think of Dainty Bess fluttering her fairy pink petals for only the birds to see; of Peace as high out of one's reach in this garden as it appears to be in the world at large! Unfortunately for us, it was a quiet period in the garden, so it was left to our imagination to picture the June magnificence of 1000 rose bushes in this lovely garden. The lawn was open and uncluttered although near the street there was a singularly attractive sunken pond and garden, rather clock-like in construction. How delightful to sit around this 'Conversation Piece' and watch the goldfish at play and the miniature roses growing on a mossy bank! There was little time to indulge in such langorous fancy for we still had to view the river front before the whistle summoned us buswards. The lawn sloped down to the water's edge. The James River at one's back door provides an admirable site for a home. The water stretched on to a far shore where the sky dipped down to meet it. Birds flew swiftly over our heads bringing thoughts of Canada, for already Canadian geese had left the Arctic regions and were on their way south to winter homes around the waters of the James River and Chesapeake Bay. As we stood there watching the glow of an early sunset and lost in admiration we thought of the people of Virginia, of how true they had been to their Founding Fathers and of how applicable to them was that moving Bit of Prose old Dean Hole left to posterity years ago:

"He who would have beautiful roses in his garden must have beautiful roses in his heart. He must love them well and always. He must have not only the glowing admiration, the enthusiasm and the passion, but the tenderness, the reverence, the watchfulness of love."



# *The Art of Budding Roses*

By L.M. Galloway, Strathroy, Ont.

Sooner or later all true horticulturists get the urge to raise their own plants. With the beginner, this may just mean sowing a packet of annual seed instead of picking up a flat of plants at the corner store. Or if he has perennials he may take divisions and start trading with friends. Houseplant addicts will take 'slips' as our grandmothers did, or root an African Violet leaf in water. And rose cuttings under sealers are often astonishingly successful.

So it is understandable that many rosarians will wish to start some new plants, if only for the satisfaction of having something which is the result of their own efforts. The nurseryman, budding his hundreds of thousands, will not be concerned about this backyard effort, and any amateur foolish enough to expect to save money will soon realize that if he values his time and effort at all, a rose bush at present day prices is one of the greatest bargains he will ever get. A new variety of iris may cost \$25.00. Lilies are quoted all the way up to \$50.00 per bulb. Yet for \$2.50 or \$3.00 we can buy the finest of the new roses; and older varieties, some of which may be just as good or even better, sell for about half as much.

Still, there are good reasons, other than personal satisfaction, which may at times warrant the effort of doing our own propagating. Perhaps most obvious is the desire to increase our planting of a variety which is not readily available from the growers. More involved is consideration of providing what we may feel is a more suitable rootstock for a variety, or for various soil and climatic conditions. This will be discussed a little later.

Perhaps our best reason for producing our own plants is the contentious question of 'bud selection.' It has been observed by many growers that some varieties of roses deteriorate over the years. As the years go by, each newly-budded crop shows less vigor and fewer and smaller flowers, until they are only a shadow of the variety as it was when first introduced. It is said to have 'run out' and is discarded in favor of a newer introduction.

But there are many thoughtful rosarians who refuse to accept this reasoning, and have proved their point, at least to their



own satisfaction. And there may be some truth in the statement that an old timer's memory tends to exaggerate the glories of the past, but this argument loses much of its weight when it is acknowledged that many of the old varieties are as good as ever. The claim is that many varieties have been ruined by careless bud selection. It is regrettable that there has apparently been no specific research on this problem, but the theory is at least accepted to the point that all articles on budding carefully advise choosing the proper buds.

'Bud Selection' means choosing a sturdy, half-ripened branch which has borne a good flower, discarding the upper immature buds and the lower too-dormant ones; which leaves perhaps from two to four in the middle section which are the most desirable. (Fig 1) One perfectionist claims there is only one best bud on each 'stick' but that will seem a little extreme to most of us.

The story of bud selection begins with the hybridizer and his new seedling. To get the little fellow going he must put all of its few tiny buds into vigorous rootstocks; otherwise he would be years getting one good plant and also would run the risk of losing it altogether. But after the first few plants are established, how many buds are taken from each plant is mostly a question of economics. The more buds that are taken from each stock plant, the sooner the nurseryman will have enough stock to introduce the variety. Also it costs money to maintain stock plants. It is a question of the integrity of the grower. Perhaps the lesser of two evils would be the rather reprehensible practice of mutilating the maidens being grown for sale by taking budwood from them!

Having justified our desire to bud, we cannot begin until we have understocks. What shall we use? Their history is full of heated arguments, and the end is not yet. Certainly there is no one perfect type for all conditions, although this is one problem on which considerable research is now in progress. But this question is not all-important. There are many varieties we may use and still get good plants. The writer's first budding attempt was to stick a red H.T. in a stem of an old Dr. Van Fleet. I was quite proud of the red blooms in the centre of the pink climber the next June.

The old rambler, Dorothy Perkins, is said to root easily from

cuttings and to work very well. The easiest source of understocks is ordinary *rosa multiflora*, the lately ballyhooed 'living fence', obtainable from almost any nursery. Much better, some rose nurseries will supply the strain of thornless *multiflora* which they use themselves. I think you will find the pleasure of working on a thornless plant worth the effort necessary to obtain it. Once you have a start you will be able in a couple of years to raise your own plants, either from cuttings or seed.

Nine-inch cuttings taken in July can be set out about a foot apart in rows the next spring and should be ready to bud in July. When setting out, keep them shallow and then hill up around the stem. This will keep the stems in condition for budding and when pulled away will allow placing the bud low, near the roots, where it belongs. Personally, I have found that in my garden I get best results with *multiflora* seedlings. Mature plants produce large quantities of hips. These are gathered in the fall when they turn red, the seeds removed and planted at once. They will germinate in early spring and after a year's growth can be lined out like the cuttings. Most will be large enough to bud that summer. Do not hold the seed and plant it in the spring. It will not germinate without a cold period. If you wish, this after-ripening may be provided by mixing the seed with moist peatmoss or vermiculite and placing in the kitchen refrigerator at 35 to 40 degrees for two or three months. But watch out, it will germinate as soon as warmed up after this treatment.

When setting out seedlings, it is wise to prune back any long roots and discard all poor plants. There is usually a 'neck' of an inch or so between the roots and where the stems branch out. Trim off any small roots or buds in this area and there will be a clean place to bud. Set the neck at ground level and hill a little until ready to bud.

In a previous article I caused some comment by mentioning my quest for good Canadian-grown rose bushes. I am now pleased to report that this fall I found some in an Ontario nursery which seemed faultless. And they were budded on *multiflora* seedlings.

Incidentally, if anyone would like *multiflora* seed I shall be glad to send them some in the fall. The charge? - a report on the success of your budding!

In Europe, most roses are budded on canina, the indigenous dogrose or 'brier'. - and many of our most knowledgeable members favor it. It is at its best on the heavier loams and clay soils, and has the advantage of going dormant earlier in the fall so that the plants harden off and come through our winters better. Plants on canina are slower in getting established but are reported as very long lived.

Growing canina seedlings is a slow process - two years to germinate the seed and two more to grow to budding size. I have never tried cuttings but understand that they are difficult and uncertain, and I know of no source of supply for plants. If you have roses in the garden on this understock it is easy to dig out the inevitable suckers and root them. Many will have some roots when removed.

Two other stocks might be mentioned. Rugosa suckers so badly that it has been discarded except to a small extent for standards. California growers favor the old red climber Dr. Huey, called in the trade 'Shafter', just to make things more confusing, I guess. This makes large vigorous plants, but there are reports that they deteriorate after a couple of years. On the other hand, there are reports from France that plants are still in good shape after five years' test. Its hardiness is also questioned, but my plant has withstood sub-zero with little injury. The complaint of short life is also made regarding multiflora, as compared with plants on canina which seem, like certain other of the pleasures of this life, to improve with age.

So take your choice of rootstocks, or what you can get, and let's get along towards the actual operation. Budding is a form of grafting; with roses, more specifically 'shield budding', because a bud of the desired variety, located in the axis of a leaf petiole, is cut out with a small ablong piece of bark, placed in a slit in the bark of the understock and tied in place. The surface exposed when the bark on the stock is lifted is called the cambium. This is the layer of cells which initiates growth, and when the cambium of the bud shield is placed in tight contact with it the bud unites with the stem and becomes part of the understock.

Equipment for budding is simple and inexpensive. The important items are ties, labels, and a knife. Ties are of raffia or rubber, but rubber is so much better that there is no question of what to use. Nurseries use rubbers made for the purpose, but

I prefer to buy No. 64 rubber bands and cut them. The extra length makes it easier for clumsy fingers. Labels are of many kinds. I like the aluminum 'Hartley' which is easily attached. Lead pencil writing on them stays legible for years.

The important tool is a budding knife. This may be purchased from most seed or nursery supply houses, or in a pinch you can use a sharp jackknife. The important word is 'sharp'. Whatever you use, it must have a thin blade of razor keenness. Get a barber to show you how he hones his razor. Then obtain a fine stone of good quality, pick a day when you have plenty of time and go to work. This will be necessary even with a new knife. The ideal test for sharpness is the pad of the thumb drawn very carefully lengthwise along the blade. If there is no resistance, it is not up to an edge. If it feels rough, there is a wire edge which must be removed by very gentle further honing. When you can feel a very gentle resistance to the skin all the way along the blade it is perfect. Keep the pressure very light and there is no danger of cutting yourself. Finish by stropping on leather - again like the barber. A strip of leather fastened to a piece of wood is more convenient than a loose strop. Use the knife only for budding, do not abuse it, and with an occasional few strokes on the leather it will hold its edge for a long time. A poor quality knife will never take an edge, use it for cutting butter, and buy a good one for budding.

The budding season begins when the first crop of flowers begins to fade. If the understocks have been kept watered and cared for they will be ready any time the buds are.

Now, on a bush of the variety you wish to propagate, choose, a large, vigorous stem, one from which a good flower has just fallen or been cut. (Fig. 1) Cut above the first large five-leaflet leaf and discard this part. (Fig. 1 - a) Below this there will be several large leaves, each with a bud in the axil of its petiole. These buds should be plump but not starting into growth. This is your 'bud stick'. (Fig. 1 - b) The rest of the stem (Fig. 1 - c) is left on the plant and the more dormant buds on this portion will grow out to renew the bush. To preserve the vigor of the plant, it is unwise to cut your bud stick longer than necessary. Often one bud from each stem will provide all that are needed.

If several sticks are taken at one time, they must be marked



as to variety and wrapped in something moist until used. It is usually wiser to take one at a time and use it immediately.

At your row of understocks, take a comfortable position and you will do a better job. Professionals stand and lean over. It may be slower but easier if you kneel on one or both knees, sit on your heels, or 'squat'. But I doubt if you can sit down to it. I have seen it tried, but I can't do it!

Clear away the soil from a stem down as close to the roots as possible and wipe the stem with a cloth. This is a surgical operation, so keep it clean. Pick a smooth spot about an inch and a half long. At the top of this make a cut across the stem, just through the bark. Then from an inch or so below make a vertical cut up to meet the first one, forming a T. As you finish the second cut, lift the corners of the bark with a right-left twist of the knife point. Most budding knives have the end of the handle tapered into a tool with which the bark can now be lifted. (Fig. 2) Watch that sharp blade! If there is no tool, use the back of the knife blade.

Now take the bud stick and cut off the leaves, leaving half an inch of the stem for a handle. Thorns will snap off if pressed sideways. Holding the stick with the blossom end towards the body, start the knife blade into the bark about half an inch above it. (Fig.3) This picture is an intentional double exposure to show the drawing action used to get a clean flat cut. If this picture seems somehow wrong, it is because I am left-handed, and if all these instructions seem a little confused, this is as good an excuse as any. As the knife emerges, grasp the shield by placing the thumb on top with the blade below, carry it to the cut and slide it under the bark of the under stock. (Fig.4 - bud partly inserted.)

If you turn a shield over you will see that you have taken a little sliver of wood with the bark. The English always remove this. The Americans do not, and have just as good luck, so why bother about it? In removing it you may tear out the root of the bud and ruin it. With all the wood left in, the shield is more rigid and easier to push into place. If you must remove it, grasp the petiole and bud between thumb and forefinger and pinch. With the point of the knife, lift the end of the sliver, grasp between the knife and the thumbnail and give it a sharp twitch upwards and sideways. It will usually come out clean. If you are

forced to use a bud that is too young or too old, forget this. It won't work.

If, when the shield has been inserted, the top end extends above the top of the T it must be cut off flush with this. There may be a definite advantage in setting the bud so that you must do this, although I have never seen it mentioned. If the bark of the shield and understock unite at the top, the phloem layer of the bark which conducts food products downward from the leaves should be able to supply necessary food to the bud more easily.

With the shield in place, next take a rubber tie, place one end against the stem at the bottom of the vertical cut and carry the tie around the stem and over the end to hold it. Keeping a constant tension, continue winding in an overlapping spiral up to the bud, then above it to the top of the T and tuck the end under the last turn to hold it in place. Do not cover the bud. Attach a good permanent label, draw up a little earth to cover the operation and it is complete. (Fig. 5)

Examination in a couple of weeks will tell if you were successful. If so, the petiole may drop off but the bud will be green and plump. Leave the tie on, it will stretch as the plant grows. If the bud is dead, it is possible to insert another on the opposite side of the stem.

Budding may continue all summer as buds become available, as long as the understock will 'work', that is, while the bark will lift easily from the cambium, and as long as there are a few days before frost for the bud to take. Some stocks will not work if there is a dry spell, or after they start to go dormant in the fall. Seedling multiflora seems always to be in good condition.

In the fall I make a final check of all my work and at this time remove the rubber and tie it just above the bud (Fig. 6) This makes it easy to find the bud in the spring mud when it comes time to cut off the top of the understock. This cut is made about an inch above the bud as indicated by the knife blade in Fig. 5. The plants are hilled with soil well above the bud for the winter.

Early in the spring, before growth starts, the understock is



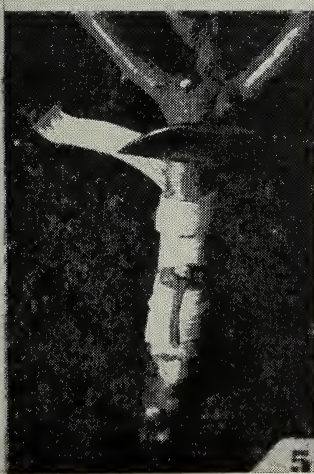
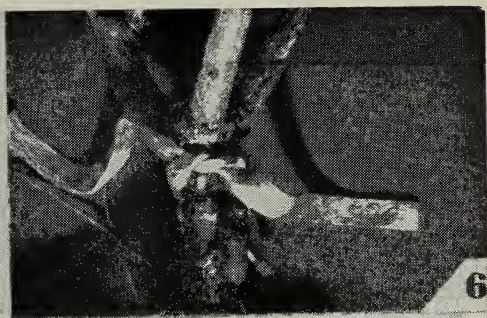
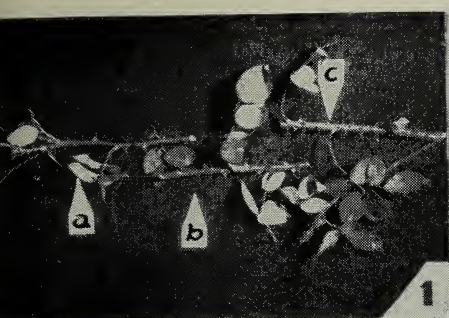


fig. 1 Selecting the bud  
fig. 2 lifting the bark  
fig. 3 taking the bud  
fig. 4 inserting the bud  
fig. 5 wrapping the join  
fig. 6 marking the bud  
fig. 7 the budded plant

cut off as mentioned above, and soon the bud will start to grow out. Pinching out the tip of the growth when it is a few inches tall may delay flowering a little but will produce a better plant by inducing new breaks. For the first year the growth should be tied firmly to a stake to prevent the bud from tearing out. The plant will bloom in June and July and by fall will be (we hope) as large as one we would buy.

The newest thought is to transplant to the garden the first spring as a dormant bud. I have found this most satisfactory. The root system is smaller and less of it is lost in digging; it is younger and vigorous and has only to supply the growth of the bud while becoming established. By fall we have as good a plant as if left in the nursery row, but as it is established in the garden and does not have to be disturbed again it should be much better the next year than newly transplanted stock.

Fig. 7 is a seedling multiflora plant with dormant bud as lifted in the spring for this method of handling. The top has not yet been cut off. Fig. 6 is a close-up of the same plant.

If you want standards ('tree roses') the procedure is the same, with the buds inserted at the height at which you wish the head. Grow the stock to a single sturdy stem. With multiflora and rugosa the buds are placed in the main stem. With canina you must have branches at the desired height and place the buds in the upper side of these, close to the main stem. Usually, two or three buds are placed in each standard. A new idea is to bud rugosa on multiflora, grow a rugosa stem and then bud into it. This gives the hardy rugosa stem without the suckers of its roots.

So, good luck! But if you have to start buying more land to find a place for all those extra roses, don't blame me.





# *Hobby Unlimited*

By Frederick Blakeney, South Burnaby, B.C.

I suppose most of us have a hobby and I take it for granted that most readers will vote that growing roses is their hobby. It is mine too but I think that the greatest thrill in rose-growing is to be had in growing one's own roses from seed.

We have all read how experts breed new roses, putting their profound knowledge of rose breeding, chromosomes, dominant and recessive factors, etc., into practice, raising seedlings by the tens of thousands and thus producing the new varieties that are placed on the market every year. This is business carried out on scientific lines and is beyond the reach of ordinary folk such as myself who can only grow roses in their back gardens.

However, we too can grow roses from seed no matter if we only have a couple of rose bushes to work on. I know of no other branch of rose-growing that provides such fascinating expectations and thrills over a long period of time and is so easy of accomplishment. True, an outstanding seedling comes only once in a million or thereabouts, but many may come that, while not outstanding, yet are as good as many that are in commerce today and the thrill of watching these seedlings develop is well worth the little effort required to raise them.

When I say that only one in a million is out-standing, I do not mean that it is necessary to raise that number of seedlings to make it worthwhile. A few seed pods gathered and the seeds sown in boxes will provide the novice with all the thrills of raising seedlings, and there is always the possibility of getting one that is really worthwhile.

Most of the H.T.'s today are the offspring of long lines of excellent roses so that the novice need not bother to study the pedigree of his roses; in fact, some of the most famous roses are either chance seedlings where even the seed parent is not known, such as *Ophelia* and *General MacArthur*, or elsewhere only the seed parent is known.

A novice who intends to grow only a few seedlings does not require a greenhouse as he or she will be able to raise all the seedlings needed in a box and I would advise that as a start only a few seed hips be tried the first year.

There are several methods of hybridizing advocated by various experts and all are simple as there is only one fundamental requirement and that is to get the pollen of one rose onto the stigma of the seed parent. The best time, of course, is in the heat of the day when the bloom is just fully open. When a cross is to be made between two roses, the stamens of the seed rose must be removed with scissors before the pollen is ripe and that is in the early part of the day before the bloom is fully open. As far as a novice is concerned it is important to pick a variety as seed parent that does set seed pods freely. This is obvious, as without seed pods there can be no seeds.

I do not think it absolutely necessary to cover the pollinated bloom to protect it against stray pollen carried by the wind or insects. This certainly is a necessity when a particular cross is required but not in the case of a novice just hybridizing for a hobby. Who knows but that chance may bring the very pollen needed to make a good rose. Anyway it is easier not to go into too much detail and it is just as much fun.

The thing that is necessary, however, if several crosses have been made with different pollen, is to tag them with the names of both parents.

When the seed pod is just turning red or before a frost is likely to damage the hips I would suggest that they be gathered with a piece of stem to which the labels are attached. Then place them in a box of damp moss, peat moss or sand and place the box in a cellar or other suitable place and forget about them except to keep them damp, until about Christmas at which time the pods can be broken open and the seeds sown in a flat, pots, or anything of suitable size, being careful, of course, to keep the seeds of each pod separate and labelled.

The seeds need only be set about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep. Do not place the seed boxes in too warm a place as they seem to like cooler temperatures better. A temperature of about 55 degrees will do but if such low temperature is not available place them in the coolest place you have and you will find that a number will germinate all right. As you may have read, rose seeds do not germinate like other flower seeds all at once but they just please themselves when they will make their appearance. Some always try to be first, just like school boys, while others don't seem to care when they appear, they just take their time and germinate

when they feel like it. However, I don't think it necessary to keep the seed flat more than a year as sufficient seeds will have germinated in that time to have made the effort worth while. When the seedlings appear I think it a good practice to pot them right away.

So, to recapitulate, all you have to do is to gather the seed pods in the fall and label them, place them in some damp material, such as moss, peat moss or sand until Christmas. Break open the pods and sow the seeds in boxes, kept if possible in a coolish spot and when the seedlings appear, pot them off and watch them grow.

Easy, isn't it. Won't you try?



"There fell a silvery-silken veil of light,  
With quietude, and sultriness, and slumber,  
Upon the upturned faces of a thousand  
Roses that grew in an enchanted garden,  
Where no wind dared to stir, unless on tiptoe -  
Fell on the upturned faces of these Roses  
That gave out, in return for the love-light,  
Their odorous souls in an ecstatic death -  
Fell on the upturned faces of these Roses  
That smiled and died in this parterre, enchanted  
By Thee, and by the poetry of thy presence."

Edgar Allan Poe

# *Rose Problems and Practices* *in Australia*

by R. A. P. Worth

Honorary Editor of the Australian and New Zealand Rose Annual

A glance at a map will show that Australia has a wide range of climate; from tropical Queensland to Hobart in Southern Tasmania, which is about as far south of the equator as Toronto is north, and Invercargill in New Zealand, which is approximately the same latitude as Montreal.

Probably because our most southerly parts are all comparatively near the sea, we do not experience the sub-zero temperatures which I believe are quite common in Canada and, therefore, do not have to take steps to protect our plants during the winter months. Admittedly a late frost does sometimes catch us and cut back the young shoots but the plants soon recover. I have never heard of a rose being lost through cold; a few get drowned during a cold season but that is a case of bad drainage not climate.

Roses have been grown in Australia since the very early days of settlement. No species has been found indigenous to Australia so all have had to be imported and a great deal of experimentation took place to determine the best understock.

Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia use *R. multiflora* and *R. indica* for dwarf plants. Western Australia practically despaired of being able to grow roses until *R. fortuniana* was accidentally discovered and developed by Mr. Chas. Newman. Now Western Australia grows probably the largest roses in the Commonwealth. *R. fortuniana* does not thrive in any other State; evidently it requires a sandy soil and dry conditions.

Some years ago a species of *R. canina* was found to have gone wild in South Australia and, although prone to suckering, it is an excellent stock for standards. Again probably due to soil conditions it does not make a good root system in the east-





'MONTEZUMA' (Grandiflora)

*Fandango* × *Floradora*

Raised by Herbert Swim, Armstrong Nurseries, California

Trial Ground No. 978. Reg. U.S.A. TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE

Gold Medal, 1956

*Reproduced by kind permission of the National Rose Society of Great Britain*



ern States, although it grows well when established, with the result that most of our standard roses are worked in South Australia and shipped over to us in the late Autumn.

Queensland nurserymen with their warm climate are able to bud new varieties at any time during the year. They make quite large plants but probably due to the hothouse-like atmosphere in which they are raised are very soft and difficult to acclimatize in the southern States. In all other States the budding season is from the end of November until February or early March and the plants are lifted for sale from late May until early August.

When it comes to planting, the more experienced grower always endeavours to use ground which has not been used for roses for some time but, failing that, he will take at least a wheelbarrow-full of soil and exchange it for some from the vegetable patch or another part of the garden, and allow three feet between plants. Manure is never given until the plants are well established. Pruning is carried out during June and early July. If you are an exhibitor and live near Melbourne you would aim to begin pruning about the sixth or seventh of July and finish by the twentieth. In normal seasons this ensures the spring flush of bloom for the end of October when the spring rose show is held. Of course the weather can take a hand and upset calculations but I know of only one occasion on which the show had to be postponed because of scarcity of blooms.

During January the enthusiastic exhibitors withhold water as much as possible from their plants, the object being to slow down growth during the hottest weather and then at the beginning of February to water very copiously and as the plants are breaking into fresh growth give a very light pruning or trimming as we prefer to call it. This amounts to cutting out any dead or sickly wood and then shortening the remainder back to a good plump bud. In other words treating the plant as though each stem carried a bloom which was wanted for a cut flower.

Although this means that we are without roses for a few weeks it ensures a flush of blooms of better size and colour, on longer stems, and in every way superior to those on plants which do not receive this treatment. As in all other rose growing countries we have the usual pests and diseases with which to contend. The first to make their appearance are the aphids or green fly which swarm on to the young buds. These can do

considerable damage but since the advent of DDT and the systemic sprays they are fairly easy to combat.

Make friends with the birds and you have a permanent force against aphids; that coupled with the fact that as soon after pruning as possible I spray my plants and the surrounding soil with Red Oil Emulsion and DDT is, I think, the reason why I have not had any trouble with them for years. Mildew, of course is climatic but can be kept in order by dusting with sulphur on a warm day or by the use of a suitable sulphur spray. A bad infestation may be cleared up with white oil but never mix it with sulphur. Without a doubt Black Spot is the worst disease we have to watch for. It appears as soon as the weather becomes warm, particularly if there is any humidity. Black or brown spots appear on the leaves, then the remainder of the leaf turns yellow and soon falls. Whole plants of susceptible varieties often become defoliated and some may die.

At the first sign of any infection the leaf should be clipped off and burnt. TMTD applied every ten to fourteen days to the under-surface of the leaves has proved to be most effective against Black Spot and all other fungus diseases. The plants retaining their foliage are then able to absorb more nourishment and respond accordingly. Rust, I have never seen on a rose and wilt very rarely. White scale may affect some plants in a cold, damp situation and is best treated with Red oil in the form of spray.

Owing to import and currency restrictions most of the new varieties reach us through the nurseries of England and North Ireland although I believe some buds are on the way from the U.S.A. this year. To obtain buds from overseas, an import license must first be obtained and then, on their arrival, they are subject to inspection and a period of quarantine by the Dept. of Agriculture before the plants may be sold to the public; which seems a very wise precaution against the introduction of new diseases.

With the death of Mr. Alister Clark in 1949 Australia lost probably her greatest hybridist. Mr. Clark produced numerous varieties many of which are still firm favourites with rose lovers throughout the world. His Lorraine Lee and Sunny South are still the best hedge roses and Nancy Hayward, although only a single, has no superior as a climber. It is practically ever-



green, a vigorous grower, and hardly ever without some of its bright cerise blooms. Although Mr. Clark released over a hundred new roses and did a great deal of work with daffodils he did not make a penny profit from them. All the proceeds were given to various rose societies. After his death in 1949 a Rose Garden containing over 2000 plants was established in Melbourne to his memory and is a source of enjoyment to all visitors.

Possibly because we have no plant patent laws and the difficulty of obtaining labour, very few of our nurserymen do any hybridizing and all our new introductions of recent years have come from the efforts of amateurs. Mr. R. T. Hamilton, a former editor of the Australian and New Zealand Rose Annual, has given us Rod Stillman, an excellent pink from Editor McFarland crossed with Ophelia, and a dark red climber, Black Magic, which is a seedling from Guinee. Mr. F. L. Riethmuller of Turramurra near Sydney has been responsible for producing some very good Floribundas, notably Titian, a vivid deep pink, Spring Song and Gay Vista, all excellent growers and disease resistant, I also believe he has four more ready for release, but so far I have no information about them. Floribundas are becoming increasingly popular in Australia and look like rivalling the Hybrid Teas.

This year Mr. P. W. Brett of the Canberra Rose Club is releasing a Floribunda called Olympic Flame, orange vermillion in colour, which I am told is really good. Mr. Priestly, Hon. Treasurer of the National Rose Society of Victoria, has a very good red from Editor McFarland and William Harvey which he has named Satellite, a topical name for these times and along with Perfecta and other expected arrivals from overseas should give our gardens a new look for 1958.

I have tried to give you a picture of rose growing in Australia, a subject which I feel needs a more able pen than mine, and may I conclude with the hope that the nations of the world might enter a race to produce the perfect rose instead of bigger and better means of destruction. They would be surprised how much pleasure they would have.

# *Some Thoughts on Cultural Procedure*

by Dr. Allen Albert, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.

Paraphrasing Gertrude Stein, "a rose is . . ." etc. wherever it is grown, North, South, East or West and though problems do differ somewhat they are largely a matter of degree.

In temperature, for example, I have had Roses worse hurt by cold in Georgia than I did in Chicago, without bringing in the problems of Winter cover since I have used none anywhere for years. The true answer, I am convinced, is involved in the condition of the Rose bush going into the Winter. If the bush is healthy and if dormancy is well advanced I have never had significant winter damage in either location. On the other hand where there has been loss of vigor or where dormancy is not sufficiently advanced a sudden cold snap, not necessarily very severe, will do great damage. In the matter of dormancy, indeed the North has an edge in that Winter arrives and takes up several months residence unbroken by periods of almost Summer weather of the sort we have down here. Indeed, it has often occurred to me that there is more excuse in the South for 'Winter' cover to protect against warm spells than there is in the colder 'Winter' areas.

In the two cold snaps we have had here in Georgia in the last five years Roses actually suffered less than trees and shrubs regarded as resistant to cold. For example, a forty-foot Hemlock in our back yard split ten feet up the trunk revealing six inches of the heart. It was, of course, quite dead. Forsythia froze all the way back and we lost a number of fruit trees, including apples. Those Roses most nearly dormant were not affected while others killed back to the graft-bud but did not suffer greatly in the long run.

The significance of this to me is the necessity of not interfering in the slightest with the process of going dormant in hazardous weather. Thus, it would seem most unwise to put on any winter cover until the bush is quite dormant. If this means leaving cover off all winter, so much the better. I think, in fact it is a wise move to remove all mulch with the approach of cold weather.

In the Chicago area I was always dubious of covering in any case. Where the ground froze a good twelve inches it never seemed possible to me to put on enough cover to protect beyond the freezing depth. After disastrous experience with sup-

plementary cover, such as straw, I simply did without cover without marked difficulty. The reason for the bad results with straw and saw-dust, I am convinced, was that the chief danger to protect against in Winter is alternate freezing and thawing. Such materials hold moisture and are much more quickly affected by temperature change than the earth itself, a far better insulator. In the case of consistently cold weather snow alone proved a fine insulator. I only wish that more good Rose growers in many areas would experiment with different methods including the radical no cover method.

Along with this is the question of where to plant the graft-bud. No one can convince me that an extra inch of soil can protect against any degree of cold. On the other hand, the bud up where it can 'breathe' will throw off far more and stronger basal canes than if buried even an inch below the surface. I have had spectacular results from digging out the beds to bare the bud well above the surface, as it 'grew in the field.' Even with cover, it is well to dig out the beds in this fashion in the Spring when cover is removed. Our experience has been that the bud far from being tender is actually far tougher than canes or lateral growth. Even with trees or standards it has not been the bud that has been injured but the trunk.

Another area needing experiment is the factor of watering. For years we have been taught to withhold water as well as fertilizer as Fall approaches. This is a place where I think we need to know much more. Most shrubs and trees do far better if given plentiful supplies of water in September and October, usually in the form of heavy Fall rains. The same is true of lawns. Where there is lack of moisture in our Rose beds might it not be well to supply copious amounts? After all, do we have more or less winter-kill when rains are plentiful rather than sparse? It would be interesting to know. I have a strong suspicion that temperature, whether it be the heat of Summer or the cold of Winter is the real factor of dormancy rather than moisture. I would like to see experiments on a controlled basis in the cold areas as well as warm where water is withheld from part of the garden and plentifully applied up to final freezing in another.

Fall fertilizing practice has undergone considerable modification in many sections of this continent in the past few years. More and more Rose growers, as well as other fanciers, are withholding only nitrogen late in the season and putting on heavy dressings of 0-14-14 both then and in the early Spring before growth starts. There is reason to believe that the hardening-off

produced by potash and strong roots encouraged by phosphates greatly reduce Winter loss as well as encouraging strong growth later in the growing season.

My own method of applying this type of fertilizer is not that of surface applications scratched or watered in but the same as that used for shrubs and trees. I punch four holes eight to ten inches deep six inches out from each bush. Into the holes I place an ounce or so of the phosphate-potash fertilizer. This 'deep fertilizing' method places the materials directly at the roots and has the effect of re-enriching the lower part of the bed.

Pruning methods likewise offer a most interesting line of experimentation. For the past few years I have done my complete pruning as soon as the plants have gone dormant which, here in the south, means when new growth stops or notably slows down. I have not found that such practices force out new growth earlier than is the case when pruning is deferred until Spring. On the other hand, no vigor is lost by the plants supplying food elements and growth materials to unwanted canes and laterals as is the case when these are left on the bush to be removed later. In the case of certain varieties whose floriferousness has left much to be desired improvement in flower production has, at times, been spectacular.

There is another great advantage in such pruning. This is elimination of canes carrying disease spores which would otherwise be protected through the winter ready to spring into new energetic life in the spring.

Our bad freezes here in the South revealed, likewise, the practical impossibility of cutting canes back below cold damage and getting any residue that would (1) produce any good, productive wood, or (2) that would not ultimately die back still farther. In such cases it has proved far wiser to cut badly damaged canes back to the bud-graft. This I do also with old, woody growth, undertaking to leave, if possible, three strong, green-colored new canes.

If high Winter-kill is expected I would think it good practice to cut back to the point at which such kill is anticipated. I have never found any disposition on the part of Nature to freeze back from the tip. Instead, I have had frequently frozen and split segments of a cane near the ground with the tip green and apparently flourishing. This is, indeed, the principle upon which 'air-layering' is based.

To sum up, I think it is at least worth trying to discover if



final pruning should not be done while the bush is completely dormant and at the earliest moment this is true. Certainly, bare-root Roses are pruned most severely when planted without undue die-back or forcing out too much early growth.

I am likewise convinced we have been guilty of gross overspraying and dusting. Good dormant spraying and, above all, good sanitation are more effective and far less likely to burn or otherwise injure foliage than any program of regular and often unneeded chemical protection

Blackspot itself is a grossly over-rated evil in my opinion. Much that looks like blackspot is iron-deficiency, red spider, lack of water, anthracnose and chemical burn. The last I have demonstrated repeatedly with blackspot-resistant newer varieties but nothing is proof against chemical burn.

The nearest thing to such protection is the minimum possible use of such materials, adequate water, preferably supplied the day before, and care to spray early in the morning so that foliage is dry before the heat of the day or dusting when the cool of the evening has come but before dew covers the foliage.

There is considerable doubt in my mind over the wisdom of the use of popular all-purpose materials. These by their nature include much that is not needed at any specific time and involves mixing together chemicals in concentrated form which often should be separately diluted before mixing together. In addition, the combined effect of several chemicals may be burn whereas it would not be the case if put on a week or even several days apart separately. To prevent unsightly discoloration of the foliage and blooms and to let the poor, over fiddled foliage have a chance to breathe I listen to the weather-man and try to anticipate rain rather than applying chemicals after a rain which is often recommended as a practice.

It is probably too much to expect the beginner to diagnose Rose ills but more experienced growers can gain greatly by recognizing specific ills whether disease or insect, and protecting only against such problems. Personally, I keep a record of arrival of such sinners, vegetable or animal, and try to anticipate them by a few days.

Almost all Rose problems and practices are subject to considerable speculation and experiment. What is needed is a world of curiosity on the part of Rose growers. Most of us have an inconspicuous part of our gardens where we can try things out. It is as we do this and keep at least a minimum of records that the whole art of growing the Queen of Flowers is advanced. Let's try it!

## *Beneficial Insects*

Orville E. Bowles, Leaside, Ont.

From the beginning of time man has waged a continuous war with the insect world for the earth's food and vegetation. In the early ages he had to fight with brush flails and other crude methods and he did not always win these battles. Today, with the highly-potent insecticides that have been developed by modern chemistry, man has found a sense of security but continued vigilance is required as succeeding generations of insects develop an immunity to some of these toxic properties.

There are, however, a very large number of insects that are entirely beneficial and are allied with man in his effort. These species by preying on other insects aid in preventing damage to Agriculture. In general it may be stated that practically every insect, in its native home, has one or more species which prey on it and are dependent on it for their existence. Were it not for these predators many of our insect pests would be able to increase to such an extent that the growing of crops would be impossible.

When it is realized that some insects, such as the aphids, are able to complete a generation in a week it is clear that they would very quickly become excessively abundant if no restraining influences were present. While climatic conditions are usually the most important factor in reducing the numbers of an insect pest, yet under suitable conditions, the predators are of nearly as great importance. In this article, which is addressed primarily to rosarians, I would like to present the importance of the Ladybird beetle as a predator of aphids or greenfly as found on our roses.

Ladybird beetles are known variously as 'Ladybugs', 'Ladybirds' or 'Ladybeetles'. They are of the family Coccinellidae and best known of our predator insects. This family comprises over 2000 species, mostly red, yellow or black with spots of contrasting colour.

In Ontario we have about fifty different species of these beetles, but only one of them *Adalia Bipunctata* is important in the control of rose aphids. This beetle is nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$ " long,

black with red wing covers, each having a round black spot in the middle. It is the most common of the family found here and is a pretty insect. It is commonly called the two spot and derives this name from the Latin *Bipunctata* meaning two or twice dotted or spotted. It was introduced into this country from Europe upwards of 100 years ago and is found mainly in sections of extensive cultivation; being rarely found in wild ranges. To find it in quantity we must go out into the country, beyond the weed patches found on the perimeter of our towns and cities, to the grain-growing areas. Here it is commonly found on milkweed, golden rod and beech; wherever there are aphids you are likely to find the Ladybird beetles in their various stages of development.

*Adalia Bipunctata* spends the Winter months, as an adult, in hibernation behind the loose bark of trees, in cracks in posts, under boards and in fact in almost any crevice that is dry. It emerges from hibernation in the Spring and after a short period spent in exercising its wings and feeding, seeks a mate. After mating the male Two Spot spends a little time flying and feeding and then dies. There is no noticeable difference in the size or appearance of the two sexes - on some specimens the white spots on the face of the male are slightly larger than those of the female but this is not consistent.

The female, which has but one period of production, lays her eggs or ova on the leaves and stems of plants and shrubs and the period of incubation is from five to ten days, depending on the temperature. The number of eggs laid by each female varies from 150 - 400 and are laid in small batches of from 10 - 25. The eggs are bright yellow, elongate in form, and stand on their ends attached to foliage.

Immediately upon hatching the tiny larva eats a portion of the shell of the egg it has just left. It then proceeds to consume other members of the hatch and after this cannibalistic feast the survivors scatter and begin at once their important purpose of eating and destroying aphids. It might be of interest here to note that if this cannibalistic feast is interfered with and the hatch separated, they will all die. The reason for this cannibalistic trait is not as yet clear to entomologists and researchers but it is thought to be another wise provision of nature in providing food for the survival of at least a part of the hatch in case aphids are not immediately available and the young larvae have to travel in search of food. This theory would seem to offset the contention that the female beetle is endowed with

an instinct which enables her to choose a location for her eggs where there will be a food supply for the young larvae. It is not generally accepted that she has an understanding, denied to man, as to the cause or reason for the coming and going of aphids.

The larva is of a slate grey colour, alligator shaped with reddish-brown spots or bands on the body which has numerous scattered spines or tubercles. It has six legs which allow it to travel much faster than the larvae of most beetles. They feed voraciously on their prey and consume aphids at the rate of 15-20 per day; thus in their larval stage they each destroy upwards of 400 aphids. The larvae pass through four periods or stages called instars in about 20 days and are then fully grown. It is in this larval stage that its work is most beneficial as a predator although in the adult stage it continues to destroy from 10 - 12 aphids daily. The larvae can neither travel far nor commute to another bush when the aphids vanish, so when this happens they immediately resort to cannibalism. It is this habit, together with the uncertainty of the appearance of aphids, that makes the work of breeding difficult.

Having reached the end of the fourth stage of instar, and being fully fed, the larva attaches itself by a part near the tail to a leaf. After about nine days in this resting or pupa stage it emerges as a perfect Two Spot Ladybird.

When the imago or adult beetle has emerged from the pupa case it takes about an hour for the air to harden the wing cases and develop the colours. After it has tried its wings it immediately leaves the bush from which it has emerged and finds another on which to feed. This is probably due to an instinct that prompts it to leave the aphids on that bush for the larvae still at work, since they cannot fly nor move elsewhere.

From the laying of the egg until the emergence of the imago occupies, on an average, thirty four days and although the time of leaving hibernation varies with the season the progeny of the hibernated parent reaches maturity, in a normal year, sometime in June or July. These imagos have but a short span of life; they pair, deposit their ova and may not live long to enjoy their freedom. The ova hatch out and the life cycle goes on again with the perfect insect emerging in August or September. These, after feeding, go into hibernation to perpetuate the species the following year.



As the Ladybird beetle is attracted only to areas of high infestation any increase of population in a garden will have to be artificial. Laboratory propagation is tedious, difficult and requires a lot of time and equipment but very rewarding results can be obtained with the required time for gathering and careful supervision.

Firstly the egg batches must be gathered with as much of the attached vegetation as possible and placed in small wide-mouthed bottles - I prefer Alka Seltzer bottles - the opening covered with a patch of cheese cloth held in place by a rubber band. The bottle must never be corked or a mould will develop that is fatal to the larvae; it must not be left in direct sunlight but kept in a warm shaded location. Being of clear glass the progress of development can be followed with a magnifying or reading glass.

In a few days, depending on the age of the ova at time of gathering the larvae will hatch and immediately start their cannibalistic trait. In a couple of days they will start to disperse from the hatching bed and at this stage we must be quick to transfer the remaining larvae to the aphid-infested leaves and stems of the rose bushes where they will immediately commence their voracious feeding and continue their life cycle.

We must be careful not to gain the impression that *Adalia Bipunctata* finds its food only on rose bushes as this represents but a very small part of the total feeding. Many plants are troubled with their own species of aphid and it is fortunate that the Two Spot is rather catholic in its predatory habits. Last Summer, due to the early season high pressure water spraying, I did not have the usual crop of aphids on my roses and when my colony of Two Spot ran out of food they moved over to a bed of aster, a few of which I had not noticed were infested with black aphids. This is the same aphid that is found on the wild golden rod which I have found to be one of the most reliable sources of *Adalia Bipunctata*.

Also well known to rosarians are the hover flies of the family Syrphidae. These flies are rather large, conspicuously marked with long body and wings, and are given this common name due to their characteristic habit of hovering over foliage infested with aphids. They are able to hover or remain in one stationary position indefinitely; are very quick in their dashing movements and almost impossible to capture. The adult flies feed upon honeydew, the sweet, sticky substance secreted by aphids; scale insects and the nectar of plants. The larvae feed directly upon

aphids and other soft-bodied insects. The eggs are elongated, chalk white, and may be seen amongst the aphid colonies.

The larvae are sluglike, without legs, and are usually of a mottled brown or green color. They move slowly about the leaves in search of food, seize the aphids and suck out their body juices. During the period of feeding and development, which covers from 7 - 16 days, each larva may consume up to 400 aphids. This period of feeding is followed by the resting or pupal stage from which emerges the adult fly. The puparium, which encloses the larva while it changes to the adult form, is tear-shaped, brown or green in color and is usually found amongst the aphid colonies where feeding took place; or in sheltered places on plants or on the ground.

Somewhat less known are the lacewing flies, delicate four-winged insects that get this name from the delicate tracery of their large, fragile wings. The green lacewing flies are of the family Chrysopidae, have a light green body and wings with brilliant gold eyes. The larvae are long bodied and bear very long sickle-shaped mandibles by means of which they seize and drain the body contents of their prey. Because of these formidable mandibles, and the aggressiveness of the larvae in attack they are often termed 'aphis lions.'

The larvae feed largely on aphids but they may also attack thrips, jumping plant lice, scale insects, mealybugs, red spiders and the eggs of various insects. The eggs are green, about one-thirtieth of an inch in length, and are usually deposited singly upon the foliage. They are placed at the end of slender silken stalks one-fourth to one-half inch in length, an arrangement which is thought to protect them from various enemies.

The brown lacewing flies are of the family Hemerobiidae and are similar in habit to the green lacewing but the body and wings of the adult are brown and the eyes less conspicuous in color. The eggs are laid singly among the host insects and are not borne upon stalks. The larvae feed largely on aphids and mealy bugs.

We have now had a close look at the most important of the insect predators with the exception of the mantis. The various species of these insects feed on a wide variety of beetles, flies and aphids. Studies have been made of their feeding habits and these show that, while a great many injurious insects are

eaten, the insect most commonly captured is the honey bee. To this extent at least the mantis may be considered injurious rather than beneficial and I hesitate to class them as beneficial insects.

We have not as yet reviewed that vast horde of internal parasites that lay their eggs within the bodies, larvae and eggs of the various injurious insects that act as their hosts. These include the minute wasps, parasitic flies, tachinid flies, digger wasps, and robber flies, to mention but a few. It is impossible to appreciate the vast amount of benefit accruing to man through the work of these parasites; but being rarely seen and identified they do not hold our interest as do the well known beneficial predators.

Generally speaking, the beneficial predators and parasites are attracted only to areas of high infestation, and as frequently happens, and if suitable breeding weather is deferred in the Spring the aphids which have a terrific rate of increase, can build up a very serious and damaging state of infestation before the predators and parasites can become effective. In such cases their effect is to reduce the vast hordes of injurious insects and the breeding stock that goes forward into a new season. In this way they exert an important measure of control. There are certain definite limitations to the possibility of control of insect pests by the use of predators and parasites. For this reason the introduction of these beneficial insects should be considered as supplementary to the usual methods of mechanical and chemical control rather than as an alternative method.



# *The Single Hybrid Teas*

by 'Dogrose'

The pattern of change in Rose fashions would appear to parallel that in women's wearing apparel, coiffures or in breeds of dogs. History records that the widespread popularity of the Gallicas, Damasks, Centifolias and Mosses in the eighteenth century began to wane, in the nineteenth century following the introduction of the Bourbons and, later, the Hybrid Perpetuals. These in turn were compelled to yield the centre of the stage to the Hybrid Teas which in recent years have been waging an uncertain struggle with the Floribundas for public favour. There is evidence of a current revival of interest in the old Roses and we venture to hope that this tendency towards a re-appraisal of the merits of the so-called 'Old-Fashioned' types may also extend to the Single Hybrid Teas which were enthusiastically acclaimed in the early part of the present century but which in recent years have been neglected owing, possibly, to sustained advertising on the part of nurserymen in support of new single and semi-single Floribundas. The single Hybrid Teas, however, are too valuable for decorative purposes, both in the garden and in the house, to be allowed to disappear from our midst.

Early in the present century these Roses began to attract attention but the event which carried them to their peak of popularity was the introduction in 1925 of the lovely Dainty Bess which during the following decade was planted in large numbers. We recall that in the Oakville garden of the late Aubrey D. Heward one of the most important features was a bed of 200 Dainty Bess. At our Rose Show in 1932 both exhibitors and visitors were startled when a fine specimen of this variety in perfect condition, and exhibited by Mr. Heward, was selected by the judges as "Queen of the Show".

It has been our experience that these Roses are rarely without bloom throughout the entire season. The individual blooms, of course do not last long but if planted in a position of afternoon shade they will benefit substantially. The majority of available varieties are vigorous and erect in habit and they seem highly resistant to disease. If planted closely they make a colourful hedge up to five feet in height.



Amongst the earlier varieties were those introduced by Messrs. Dickson, viz. Irish Elegance, Irish Beauty and Irish Fireflame. These were followed by Isobel (McGredy, 1916) which still ranks amongst the most desirable sorts. It remained, however, for the late W. E. B. Archer of Sellindge, Kent, England, to excite the Rose world by sending out Dainty Bess, to be followed later by his Bonnie Jean, Elien Willmott and Rose du Barri. The golden yellow Cecil and the apricot Mrs. Oakley Fisher, both introduced by B. R. Cant and Sons, Limited, extended the colour range. In this connection it is a matter for regret that, as far as we are aware, there is only one representative of the crimson shade amongst the true Singles. This is Vesuvius, a McGredy introduction of 1923. Under favourable weather conditions this variety is very effective but its rich colour does develop unpleasant tones in periods of rain or extreme heat.

While British hybridizers were responsible for the early work with this group, two valuable American introductions have since appeared, both of which we hold in high esteem. These are Frances Ashton (1937) and White Wings (1947). We consider that the latter has superseded the older Irish Beauty while Irish Fireflame is superior to Irish Elegance in its colour group.

It seems appropriate here to refer to several varieties which are often classified as Singles but which have from six to twelve petals. For garden decorative purposes, of course, the presence of a few extra petals carries no significance but exhibitors staging these varieties in classes for Singles would risk disqualification if the judges should be insistent upon strict compliance with the specifications. These varieties are: Innocence (Chaplin, 1921), Lulu (Easlea, 1919), Irish Glory (Dickson, 1900), Kathleen Mills (Le Grice, 1934) and Old Gold (McGredy, 1913).

Our own collection of Singles, comprising 24 plants in 9 varieties, planted closely in a bed favoured by afternoon shade, is a constant source of satisfaction throughout the growing season. They should be pruned lightly and, of course, fed liberally. We suggest that those who appreciate delicacy, charm and informality would do well to give these Roses an opportunity in their own gardens to display these qualities. Some of the varieties mentioned are not generally listed but those interested may direct enquiry to the Secretary or the Editor either of whom will be glad to indicate a source of supply.

## *Recent Developments in Rose Shrubs*

By Emerson Mitchell, Windsor, Ont.

Editor's Note: In recognition of the growing public interest in Rose Shrubs, both modern and old, and aware of Mr. Mitchell's knowledge of the former group, we requested him to favour us by recording his observations of their behaviour. We commend, therefore, to our members Mr. Mitchell's response to our request with the assurance that the article emanates from an authoritative source.

Appearing in the (1953) National Rose Society 'Rose Analysis' for the first time, was a table for shrub roses, with this comment "An increasing number of rose growers are looking for 'No Trouble' shrubs for their mixed borders and for back-grounds or hedges. This new table will help to fill that demand." In the (1957) National Rose Society 'Rose Analysis' there are four tables for shrub roses, under the following heading - 'Shrub Roses - perpetual or repeat flowering', 'Shrub Roses - summer flowering only', 'Roses for hedges, 4ft - 5ft', 'Roses for hedges - over 5ft'. This would certainly indicate the increasing interest and proven usefulness of this type of rose in Britain and even more so in the Northern countries of Europe because of adaptability to their climate and their longer experience with them.

In Norway, Sweden, Denmark and West Germany there was need for such a rose to withstand the severe climate and the challenge was met by none other than Wilhelm Kordes of Sparrieshoop, West Germany, the greatest rosarian (hybridizer) of our time according to Sam McGredy and many other authorities, both in Europe and elsewhere.

Not only is he to be remembered by Crimson Glory, Karl Herbst, Independence, Rosenmarchen, Minna Kordes, Brilliant, Cleopatra, Gail Borden and many others that grace the gardens of the world but by his being awarded the International Gold Medal of the National Rose Society (1956) for his Floribunda (Faust) and in the following year (1957) the same award for his now famous Hybrid Tea, (Kordes' Perfecta).

No phase of rose growing has missed the attention of this master hybridizer and thousands of his hardy introductions are growing in parks and in public and private gardens in Northern Europe which brings to mind that in Canada there are areas

with similar climatic conditions, thus creating problems for persons who have the love of roses in their hearts. Let them not become discouraged, because these beautiful shrub roses will come through a winter of several degrees below zero without damage even to their tips, and I am confident that they can withstand even lower temperatures.

Many distinct hybrids have been originated by Kordes but I intend to deal only with those of which I have had experience.

#### R. Spinosissima - The Burnet Rose - The Scotch Rose

These are known as the (Fruhlings group) and although only spring flowering in the latter part of May in this district for a period of two to three weeks, among them are the most beautiful plants in rosedom. Some thirty years ago I had a plant of Climbing Los Angeles that bore over 100 perfect blooms while ten years ago I had a Climbing Madame Edouard Herriot with upwards of 300 blooms. I thought that I would never see anything more beautiful. However, this past May I looked upon a (28) plant group, in seven varieties of these beauties I received my greatest thrill - they were exquisite.

Their natural arching branches of 6 feet were smothered in magnificently coloured single and semi-double flowers which entirely covered the foliage;

### VARIETIES

#### Fruhlingsanfang (Spring's Opening)

Kordes (1950) Joanna Hill x R. Spin. altaica - Bud long pointed, flower large, semi-double, high centered, bright, light yellow, foliage leathery, vigorous, bushy, profuse, 6' in height.

#### Fruhlingsduft (Spring Fragrance)

Kordes (1949) Joanna Hill x R. Spin. alt. - Lemon yellow, flushed pink, double, fragrant, upright, bushy growth, height up to 5'.

#### Fruhlingsgold (Spring Gold)

Kordes (1937) Joanna Hill x R. Spin. 5" single, golden yellow fragrant, vigorous, profuse, up to 7'

#### Fruhlingsmorgen (Spring Morning)

Kordes (1942) (Joanna Hill x Cathrine Kordes) x R. Spin.,

single, yellow with pink shadings, vigorous, fragrant, 3" bloom profuse, some recurrence, 5' - 6'.

#### Fruhlingsschnee (Spring Snow)

Kordes (1945) Golden Glow x R. Spin. Large, ovoid white bud, pure snow white in open bloom, very large 5", fragrant abundant, leathery foliage, vigorous, 5' - 6'.

#### Fruhlingstag (Spring Day)

Kordes (1949) McGredy's Wonder x Fruhlingsgold, bud ovoid, golden yellow with deep pink and orange shadings, large semi-double, foliage leathery, large, profuse, fragrant, 4'.

#### Fruhlingszauber (Spring's Enchantment)

Kordes (1942) E. G. Hill x Cathrine Kordes x R. Spin. Medium size bloom, 3" semi-double, red with white centre, fragrant, foliage large leathery, very vigorous, 5'.

In order to maintain their natural beauty this class requires very little pruning and give of their best when placed where staking or other support is not necessary.

Everyone today is looking for the continuous, ever-blooming bush or Climbing rose, a tall order indeed. The Hybrid Moschatas, the Musk family come closest to meeting that demand and are in a wide range of colours. Their habit of growth is ideal for shrubs growing to a height of 6 ft. - 7 ft., stiff and upright, which renders pruning and maintenance an easy task. The large trusses of single and semi-double flowers seem to be always present.

The foliage on most is large, leathery and healthy and on account of their being bred for extremely cold climate should have a strong appeal for Canadian gardeners.

### Hybrid Moschata - The Musk Rose

#### VARIETIES

Berlin - Kordes (1949) Eva x Peace - Bud long pointed, flower large single, fragrant, scarlet with golden center, large cluster, foliage leathery, heavy, dark, thorny wood; habit upright, very vigorous, profuse, intermittent bloom.

Bonn - Kordes (1950) Hamburg x Independence - Large, semi-



double 4" blooms of 25 petals, musk fragrance, orange-scarlet, trusses of 10 or more; foliage large, glossy, growth upright, 5 ft.

Elmshorn - Kordes (1951) Hamburg x Verdun - Small (1 in.) double (20 petals) pompon type, musk fragrance, pink large trusses to (40); foliage glossy, wrinkled, light green, vigorous, 6 ft., free bloom June - October.

Eva - Kordes (1933) Robin Hood x J. C. Thornton, but pointed flower large, semi-double, carmine red, fragrant, white center, cluster to (75); foliage large, very vigorous, intermittent. This has been used as a parent for later, superior varieties, but is still a useful rose.

Grand Master - Kordes (1954) Sangerhausen x Sunmist - Bud pointed, apricot flower, large, semi-double, (10) petals, shaded pink, cluster, foliage light green, bushy, intermittent.

Sparrieshoop - Kordes (1952) light rose pink, long lasting, semi-double, borne in large trusses, growth 8 ft. continuous, excellent large, leathery foliage.

## ROSA KORDESII

This class has been given official recognition as distinct from *R. Multiflora* and *R. Wichuraiana* Climbers and Ramblers. They are in sharp, bright colours and the foliage is outstanding, being glossy, holly-like and deeply serrated. The recurrence of bloom is not so pronounced as with the *Moschatas*. The growth is 8 ft - 9 ft and is more easily controlled than many of the *Wichuraianas* (several of which we have replaced) but have found that on account of the flexibility of the canes that they do require some support.

## VARIETIES

Dortmund - Kordes (1955) single, bright scarlet with white center blooming along the canes rather than in clusters, dark glossy foliage, 7ft., more for fence or pergola rather than shrub.

Leverkusen - Kordes (1945) light golden yellow - excellent fol-

lage 8 ft., some recurrence.

I would like to mention another hybridizer who in past years has been responsible for many fine introduction - Mathias Tantau of Germany - and has now turned his hand to shrub roses and some of his hybrids look very promising.

Dirigent - Math. Tantau (1956) Crimson, full, fine form, pillar or shrub, red turning green, 4 ft. first year, recurrent.

Lichterloh - Math. Tantau (1955) Red Favorite x New Dawn - Shrub or Pillar 5 ft., medium size, shiny foliage, attractive, bright crimson in clusters, continuous, hardy.

Solo - Math Tantau (1956) shrub or Pillar - 4 ft. in its first year, crimson resembles Crimson Glory, good form, repeats. Evidently of hybrid tea blood but will wait and see how it fares in first winter.

When we see professional gardeners landscaping large, newly built properties with spirea, forsythia, deutzia and others With such short blooming periods it seems an opportunity and a challenge for amateurs, members of The Canadian Rose Society, to lead the way in really showing what can be done with the genus *rosa* in beautification.

I make no claims to knowing much about botany and realising that there are Canadian hybridizers who have been working on some of these species and have produced several hybrids it is unfortunate that the varieties are not better known in Canada.



# *The Old Shrub Roses*

by The Editor

For a variety of reasons public interest has been gradually veering away from exclusive concentration on the Hybrid Teas and toward forms of garden activity which can be carried on with reduced labour and anxiety but yet with rich rewards. We have all observed the drift toward the Floribundas and modern Shrub types, and the latter are discussed elsewhere in this volume by Mr. Emerson Mitchell. In this connection we should like to direct attention to the Old Shrub Roses, those venerable, vigorous and vivacious survivors of the gallica, damascena, centifolia, muscosa, alba and Bourbon groups which dominated the scene up to the advent of the Hybrid Perpetuals and for a half-century thereafter.

While the Hybrid Teas almost completely monopolized public attention during the first half of the present century their popularity undoubtedly has been due in part to the extravagant advertising programmes of their vendors. Without disparagement of these Roses as a class we venture to assert that many varieties have been introduced which do not represent an improvement on previously existing sorts nor, indeed, do they possess the merit of distinctiveness. While we do not deny the attractiveness of many Hybrid Teas, of which we continue to grow a substantial number, we have noted that most of our Rose problems have been confined to this class, their susceptibility to disease, their relative winter tenderness, and in some cases their weak constitutions. Conscious of these defects, and with an ever stiffening resistance to unjustified advertising claims, we decided some years ago to supplement the Hybrid Tea plantings with other types which would be less troublesome. In our old Toronto garden we were seriously handicapped by lack of space and consequently were unable to plant many of the strong growing Shrubs but when drawing plans for our present garden we made what we considered to be ample provision for an important collection of Shrub Roses which would include the most desirable representatives of each family group. For this purpose we prepared two 100 foot undulating borders ranging from five to nine feet in width, this space in each border to include a foreground planting of Floribundas whose function it would be to maintain continuity of colour throughout the entire season. While this arrangement does not conform to the dictates of those purists who insist upon the complete segregation of these Old Roses from modern types it has worked out very satisfactorily

except for the fact that many of our Shrubs have displayed unexpected strength with the result that our borders already are crowded. Although we have at our disposal much more land than formerly we find, nevertheless, that space limitations once again are curbing our ambition to grow and observe many more of these fascinating old veterans than we now have.

From a strictly practical utilitarian viewpoint the old Shrub Roses have much to offer, viz. - entire hardiness, high disease resistance, constitutions which enable them to withstand adversity such as excess or absence of moisture, strong growth, floriferousness in their season, rich fragrance, charming and distinctive blooms of high decorative value in the garden, and finally, in many cases, exciting autumn colour in the form of their 'heps', or seed pods. They demand a minimum of labour and will tolerate neglect better than do any of the modern Roses - although we do not recommend neglect. The only important argument to be advanced against them is based on the fact that a majority have only one blooming period extending from two to four weeks. A number of the Bourbons and Mosses, however, are recurrent blooming and the number of repeat bloomers can easily be increased by the addition of a few Hybrid Musks and Hybrid Rugosas, both of which are not out of place in a Rose shrub planting. We also include a number of the taller species rosae for background purposes and for early season colour.

Aside, however from their practical usefulness we treasure the Old Roses for sentimental reasons, their antiquity, their historical associations, and the impression of permanence which their presence seems to impart to the garden. In our early morning inspections of the garden we find ourselves making a tour of the Shrub borders first and afterwards visiting the Hybrid Tea beds if time permits.

Let us now mention briefly a few of the indispensable sorts a difficult task when there are so many meritorious members of this group.

Amongst the Albas we must refer to *R. alba maxima*, also known as 'The Jacobite Rose', Maiden's Blush, Celestial, Felicite Parmentier and Koenigin von Danemarck, the latter being a hybrid of uncertain ancestry but showing some of the characteristics of the Damask group. *R. alba maxima* will reach a height of six feet and is a graceful, arching shrub producing in June an amazing number of large, pure white, fragrant almost double



blooms which are followed later by an equal number of bright scarlet seed-pods. The foliage of this Rose, and indeed of all the Albas, is a distinctive blue-green, falling a little earlier in autumn than that of most others. *R. alba maxima* is said to have been the white Rose selected by the Yorkists as their emblem in the wars of the Roses (1455 - 1485). Maiden's Blush and Celestial, both blush pink, richly fragrant and altogether charming, are somewhat similar in habit although the former is slightly more vigorous, reaching a height of about six feet. Felicite Parmentier is of smaller stature, making a neat, symmetrical bush of four feet. Its smaller but well filled blooms of delightful form ultimately reflex into a ball of soft, blush pink, refined and exquisitely beautiful. For gardens in which space is limited this Rose would be very suitable. Koenigin von Danemarck is a strong, arching shrub growing to a height of five feet. Its well shaped blooms are deep pink in the bud form but somewhat lighter when expanded although the rich, deep shade is retained toward the centre. The blooms are quartered and carry the 'button' eye which is a characteristic of many of the old Roses.

While a number of centifolias (Provence) are available we believe that none surpass *R. centifolia*, the type, also known as 'Rose des Peintres'. This was the Rose that was featured on canvas by several of the Old Masters. Its large many-petalled, intensely fragrant, pink blooms are borne profusely on an open shrub attaining the height of four to five feet. The weight of the large blooms often causes them to droop. Blanche-fleur is similar in habit but bearing large, creamy-white blooms. One of the most attractive members of this class is Fantin Latour, a shrub of more vigorous growth bearing profusely very beautiful soft pink blooms. In the interesting Tour de Malakoff we find an ever changing colour picture, from cerise in the bud through various shades of magenta-pink and ultimately to an unusual tone of Lavender-gray. The blooms are double but rather loosely formed - in their expanded form very effective in combination with the light yellow blooms of *R. spinosissima maxima lutea*. The growth habit is strong but somewhat sprawling. *R. centifolia cristata* (Chapeau de Napoleon) is also known as 'Crested Moss' although not a member of the Muscosas. Its growth is similar to that of *R. centifolia* but the distinctive bright pink blooms carry in the bud form a 'cockade' somewhat resembling Napoleon's hat, hence the name.

Amongst the many Moss Roses (*R. centifolia muscosa*) the best variety probably is the original Old Pink Moss or 'Common

Moss'. Our first specimen of this turned out to be something else and, as far as we can determine, it is Salet, an ever-blooming sort of strong growth producing blooms of somewhat inferior quality. Old Pink Moss, of typical centifolia growth habit, produces lovely, well-mossed buds and substantial rich pink blooms which reflex as they age. Comtesse de Murinais is one of our favourites in the moss group. Tall and erect in growth, its exquisite, blush-white, shapely blooms held well aloft, it is dignified and quite mid-Victorian in appearance when in bloom. The buds are well covered with brownish moss, the blooms neat and tidy, and they carry the usual 'button' eye. *R. muscosa alba*, also known as Shailer's White Moss, is a sport of Old Pink Moss, identical with the latter except in colour which is blush-white, a Rose of great beauty. Henri Martin is the best red Moss in our collection which also includes Deuil de Paul Fontaine and Nuits de Young. The flowers are shapely, borne in small clusters and the growth is quite vigorous.

We shall limit our selections amongst the Damasks to three although others would be justified in protesting against their exclusion. Undoubtedly the most beautiful and valuable member of this group is the lovely Madame Hardy. The plant characteristics are beyond criticism while the fragrant, shapely blooms of purest white are full, quartered and lighted up by an emerald green eye. While the matchless Madame Hardy must occupy top ranking in the damascena group our favourite pink variety is La Ville de Bruxelles. Its large, full, bright pink blooms are of typical Damask form and are freely produced. A very distinctive variety is Leda, often called 'The Painted Damask'. It is of more compact habit and its reddish, rather unattractive buds develop into surprisingly beautiful ivory-white blooms edged with crimson. As the blooms age they reflex in a pleasing manner. We are not including in our selections York and Lancaster and Omar Khayyam, both of which are of undoubted historical interest. We doubt their reliability as garden subjects and consider their blooms inferior in quality.

The Gallicas generally are sturdy, bushy plants of moderate height, thus more suitable for foreground planting. One exception, however, is *R. gallica complicata*, a hybrid of strong, arching growth which produces very striking, 4-5 inch, single, brilliant pink blooms in abundance. Amongst the others *R. gallica officinalis* (Apothecary's Rose) is indispensable in any collection of Old Roses as is also its sport, the striped *Rosa*

Mundi or gallica versicolour. Gallica officinalis rubra is said to have been the emblem of the House of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses. Its reddish-carmine blooms are semi-double while those of Rosa Mundi are of the same shade but heavily striped with white. An established specimen of Rosa Mundi in full bloom presents an exceedingly gay appearance. We consider Tuscany Superb quite unique amongst the Old Roses. Of typical gallica habit the large, almost double blooms are of the richest maroon shade when fresh, becoming somewhat lighter as they age. This Rose, often called 'Old Velvet', never fails to arrest the eye of garden visitors. Cardinal Richelieu, a taller plant, is also worthy of consideration. The blooms, which are usually smaller than those of Tuscany Superb, are maroon-purple in colour and they reflex into a ball as they mature. Another crimson-purple of distinctive form is Charles de Mills as is also Duc de Guiche. Both can boast of excellent plant characteristics.

There are many meritorious members of the Bourbon group but we shall refer here only to Boule de Neige, La Reine Victoria, Louise Odier, Mme. Ernst Calvat and Souvenir de la Malmaison, with a passing reference also to Zephyrine Drouhin and its semi-modern sport, Kathleen Harrop. The Bourbons, of course, carry an infusion of *R. chinensis* blood and from this portion of their ancestry they inherit the recurrent blooming habit. In a few cases, however, the late-season bloom is sparse. Boule de Neige is a most desirable six foot shrub which seems slow in becoming established. The ivory-white blooms are shapely - bearing some resemblance to camellias - and sweetly fragrant.

We had this in our old garden but the specimen planted here in 1956, which arrived in very dry condition, failed to survive. It is again under order for spring planting. La Reine Victoria, also tall and of rather slender habit, is rarely without bloom throughout the season. Its shell-like petals of rich pink and the sweet fragrance combine to make this variety a constant source of pleasure. Louise Odier, which is lower and more spreading in habit, also blooms continuously, and the perfect form, bright pink colour and delicious fragrance of the blooms have endeared this Rose to us. Mme. Ernst Calvat is more vigorous in habit, up to seven feet, with very attractive foliage and large, pink, full blooms which carry a powerful scent. It is understood to be a sport of the famous Mme. Isaac Pereire which we are not growing but have under order. Souvenir de la Malmaison is also a Rose

of much charm. The buds are quite modern in appearance but they open up into large, quartered, fragrant blooms of pale, creamy-pink. Their dignity, refinement and old-world appearance seem to carry us back through the pages of history to a period when there was time to relax and enjoy simple beauty. Zephyrine Drouhin, with its thornless stems and rich pink, heavily scented blooms, is well known but its slightly less vigorous, lighter pink sport, Kathleen Harrop, also is deserving of serious consideration.

Other old hybrids of mixed ancestry which we regard as indispensable are *R. Dupontii*, large, single, creamy-white; *R. francofurtana* (The Frankfort Rose), large, double, rich pink; *R. Canina Andersonii*, single, carmine pink blooms followed by very colourful, orange-scarlet seed-pods; *R. spinosissima maxima lutea*, large, single, clear yellow; *R. Harisonii*, lemon yellow, semi-double, semi-climbing, well known.

At a future date we may extend this review to the many species and sub-species are worthy of places in all gardens large enough to accommodate them. In the meantime we are sure that those who commence the assembly of a collection of the old Shrub Roses will find much satisfaction therein.



"Now that the Rose-tree in its dainty hand  
Lifts high its brimming cup of blood-red wine,  
And green buds thicken o'er the empty land,  
Heart, leave these speculations deep of thine,  
And seek the grassy wilderness with me.  
Who cares for problems, human or divine!

Hafiz



# *Systemics -*

## *For Easy Gardening*

by Ellwood Rice, Vernon, B.C.

For many years I, like you, have been confronted in my rose growing with one important question mark. We all want to grow roses free from blemish. Back in the early 1920's, when I grew my first rose, insects were not too serious a problem. Not many years later the time came when roses just could not be grown without ten-day or weekly use of preventative sprays.

When we met in our gardens, at flower shows, or at the Vancouver Rose Society meetings the question was "What spray"? Well this became an ever increasing problem. New insects were coming along yearly. Some were hard to get. Very Hard! We started combining our materials. For a while we used mixtures of lead arsenate, sulphur and nicotine-lime. This was a smelly concoction. We certainly had to undergo a shampoo after using it. Surely there must be easier ways!

Along about this time I started judging roses in centres like Seattle - where, it seems, their whole and sole purpose in the rose garden was to grow them 'free from blemish'. In the back rooms of these shows we swapped ideas on culture, correction and control. Having years before had fair experience in and with chemicals I set out to find an inexpensive and effective control for thrip - that tiny little fellow than can so damage Talisman, Contesa de Sastago, Diamond Jubilee, and many others in that blood line. Well, the formula, as it became widely used was D.D.T. Derris and Sulphoron (or Flotox). It is still a good spray or dust - for those who insist on the need to dust or spray. I don't think that roses need any such protection. I think that it is a messy, expensive chore that proper cultural methods make unnecessary.

I grew thousands of roses for years, dusting them weekly.

For over five years I have grown the most perfect plants and blooms to be seen anywhere. They have been grown without benefit of insecticides as we commonly know them. I judged at Portland, famed rose city of America, last summer. As an accredited judge of the A.R.S. I judge south of the border most summers. In Portland I found some were experiencing the same ease in rose growing. I have to grow plants with ease. I have long carried steady broadcasts on several stations entitled 'Easy Gardening'.

Well, how can this be done? You who are using the 1940 methods in 1957 may well ask this. Back in the '40's a Mr. Fox Wilson, in Britain, published an article in the National Rose Society Annual. It was entitled 'Systemics'. His method and product could be summed up as 'sodium selenate'. An application of this material (and I won't tell you how to use it for it is far too deadly) - well, an application of this rendered the plant - any plant - immune. Anything that ate of the plant promptly died! It was, as Mr. Wilson said, too far-reaching to be allowed. Since then that has been our aim. Would this not truly be easy gardening? Would not the abandonment of the messy, expensive and tedious spray method be the dawn of a better day in rosedom?

Since then I have experimented with various methods in this regard. All of them have received the careful attention of distinguished research men in some part of the world in which we live. Culture through gibberellin, through bacteria, through beneficial musical waves

"I love you truly, truly dear  
Life with its sorrow, life with its tears,  
Fades into dreams when I feel you are near,  
For I love you truly, truly dear. "

(don't laugh - for one famed university is now embarking on its second ten year experiment on plant culture through music - and it has wide and fascinating possibilities.) Well my personal pet was 'leaf feeding'. I started it many years ago when much ridicule was heaped on the two or three of us in America who boldly forecast it as 'a routine cultural method'. Many of the early products I used had faults or were worthless. About 1948 I hit on fish emulsions. Eventu-

ally I narrowed them down to the 100 percent organic types. You have all read enough about leaf feeding to know the general method of procedure. Three or four application should be used.

I have many followers here using 100 percent fish emulsion along with various insecticides and fungicides - for it is compatible with all - being organic. These followers are using it on acreages of ten, twenty and thirty of apples and other commercial crops and have been doing so for several years. Thousands of home gardeners here in our Okanagan Valley have found that former problems fade away.

A few years ago I noticed that trees growing in the night corral of my hobby flock of sheep were free from insects - with trees a few yards away being severely infested. This caused me to look back to cultural methods and problems practiced here in this Okanagan in my childhood - say 1918. I ceased the weekly dusting with insecticides that I had done as a routine procedure for so long and found that my thousands of plants were "insect free". The hundreds of visitors who pass through my gardens find the same. There is no prevention problem.

Systemics, rightly, is the method of a plant taking in preventatives, making it immune by poisoning or otherwise, for a period of time,, depending on the product. I am sincerely suggesting to you, fellow members of the Canadian Rose Society that if your plants are nourished with a complete plant food, complete as to the major and minor and trace elements, not leaving out hormones and bacteria, that these so cultured plants will cease to be a problem. . To all of you 'Easy Gardening in 1958' and the hope that we will meet at the National Show in Vancouver, B.C. next June 18th. We will have a double welcome for you as this is British Columbia's Centennial - a year long celebration.



# *Random Thoughts on Foliar Feeding*

by Archie Selwood, Vancouver

Foliar feeding is not a new idea, having been in use commercially in growing vegetables and in citrus orchards for many years.

The upsurge of interest in the practice in the last decade is due largely to the extensive experiments conducted by Dr. G. Ellington Jorgenson, Clermont, Iowa, for five years, commencing in 1950. His interesting and informative reports appeared in many publications including the Year Book of the Rose Society of Ontario for 1953, and American Rose Annuals for 1951, 1952 and 1955 as well as several of the monthly issues of the A.R.S. Magazine.

Rose growers and exhibitors have accepted the fact that foliar feeding works, with certain limitations.

The following remarks are based on personal experience, observation of the results obtained by several very successful growers and exhibitors among the members of our Vancouver Rose Society who practise foliar feeding, discussions pro and con with the aforesaid members as to the merits of the practice, candid and trustworthy opinions furnished through correspondence by a score of growers in the U.S.A. and Canada who have experience with feeding through the leaves and the study of many articles on the subject appearing in the Annuals of the National Rose Society of Britain, the American Rose Society, the Canadian Rose Society, formerly the Rose Society of Ontario, and that excellent little English magazine 'The Rose'.

Everyone seems to agree that foliar feeding is useful as a supplement to orthodox root feeding.

In case there are any readers entirely in the dark as to foliar feeding, let me give a very brief outline of what it is and how it differs from natural feeding via the roots.

The orthodox and natural method of feeding is that whereby mineral nutrient elements in solution are absorbed by the plant roots from the soil and are carried to the leaves, where they combine with carbon from carbon-dioxide taken from the air, to make the compounds - sugar, proteins etc., which are the



true foods which go to make plant tissue. This process, known as photosynthesis, makes use of sunlight absorbed by the green pigment, chlorophyll.

In foliar feeding, essential nutrient elements, hormones and vitamins are applied in water solution to the foliage and are absorbed by the stomatae or mouths on the under side of the leaves, from which point the process is similar to that of root feeding.

'Advantages claimed for foliage feeding are - It benefits the plant practically immediately, provided that the solution applied is complete, containing all essential elements in proper balance. Scientists have detected elements working in the leaf tissues within an hour of application. Actual beneficial results take several days to show.

Nutrient deficiencies may be corrected much more speedily with foliar feeding than with soil feeding. Many nutrients applied to the soil around the roots become available to the plants very slowly and a deficiency that can be corrected in weeks or even days, by application of the deficient element to the leaves, might take a year if the same deficient element is applied to the soil surrounding the plant.

Some soils are difficult and because of an alkaline condition or other reasons, interfere with the availability of certain elements to the plants, even though such elements are in plentiful supply in the soil area affected. Foliar feeding is very helpful in such cases, holding the fort until the soil condition can be corrected, as it should be, as quickly as possible.

Whether plants have received a check through weather conditions, too free cutting of bloom or other factors, foliage feeding can be used with good effect.

'Dr. Jorgensen maintains, and most growers support his contention, that, far from having any injurious effects on the life of roses, foliar feeding has a beneficial effect and the plants improve from year to year. He also found that old roses which had been in a bed for fifteen years and were deteriorating have been revived to an unbelievable degree of vigor and beauty by feeding the foliar solution to the roots in early spring and then switching to foliage feeding as soon as sufficient leaves have appeared.

It must be stressed that whatever commercial soluble nutrient

formula is used, it must have a proven background and the directions supplied by the makers must be adhered to strictly.

Too strong a mixture will render the rose plants prone to disease and deterioration.

Whether we feed through the roots or through the leaves, the soil surrounding the plants must be in good physical condition, well fortified with organic humus-forming material, replete with bacteria, which will ensure the presence of essential elements.

Dr. Jorgenson during his experiments found that roses fed through the roots with the nutrient solution used for foliar feeding were comparable with those fed through the leaves. He avers that best results were obtained when plants were fed through the roots with the foliar solution in early spring switching to leaf feeding when sufficient foliage was present. Both these methods proved to be superior to root feeding only.

Foliar feeding certainly offers an easy way to ensure that rose plants receive a balanced diet, but nevertheless many expert growers, who have tried and discontinued the practice, are of the opinion that roses grown in a carefully prepared soil with a good humus content can be and are equal to the best.

When, by good management, with perhaps a little luck, soil proves capable of producing excellent results, the old axiom "let well enough alone" is not a bad rule to follow.

If results indicate that the soil is something less than ideal, as most soils are, then by all means give the plants 'a shot in the arm' by administering a proven potent nutrient solution to the foliage or by applying the same solution to the soil surrounding the plant.

Writers with a scientific background like to say that foliar feeding is now out of the experimental stage, but this is not altogether true. The soluble nutrient formulas put out by commercial firms are standard for all areas but there are decided variations in the soil content in many areas. The average amateur rose grower has not enough knowledge to enable him to prepare a special formula for his own use. He must experiment until he finds a formula suitable for his conditions.

Some writers claim that they practically dispense with root feeding and rely on foliar feeding exclusively. This seems to

me to be asking for trouble. Nature has a way of dispensing with unused equipment, which is why we humans are running around without tails, because our ancestors ceased to swing from the limbs of trees.

Antibiotics are not dealt with here because I understand, Mr. Ellwood Rice of Vernon has an article dealing with these in this Year Book. Mr. Rice, who foliar feeds with 'Alaska' claims to have no insect pest problems. He must live right as those of our Vancouver members who also use 'Alaska' and use much the same methods as Mr. Rice, are by no means free from such pests.

There is a difference between giving our rose plants a boost with foliar feeding and in overdoing it. My friend, Ed Sima of Seattle with whom I have often judged, likens this overdoing to the practice of fattening geese for Christmas and when the birds can eat no more they are caught and more corn and mash is stuffed down their necks. Healthy plants, producing excellent blooms and foliage will respond to extra feedings through the foliage and this accounts for a lot of the abnormal oversized blooms rose judges are familiar with. Such blooms are not typical and to me smack of the race track and prize ring, where horses are doped or given a shot from an electric battery to give them extra energy and in the prize ring in olden days a horseshoe was placed in a fighter's glove.

Exhibitors have always had to contend with a few competitors willing to go to extremes and I recall one man who kept a cow more for fertilizer than for milk. His blooms were enormous as a result of constant applications of liquid cow manure.

Foliage feeding undoubtedly has a legitimate place in the rose exhibitor's programme, but where are we to draw the line between a well grown typical bloom and an oversized bloom? We may have to revive our ideas of what constitutes a typical bloom, upwards, if the larger growth is not abnormal but is the result of more complete, better balanced fertilizer formulas put up in present day commercial soluble nutrient preparations.

Let me again caution beginners to use only the manufacturers' instructions. Beginners should also consult growers in their neighbourhood who have had experience with foliar feeding.

# *Mighty Oaks from Little Acorns Grow*

By W. C. Buchanan, Sydney, N. S.,  
as related to the Editor

One of the interesting by-products of our annual task of assembling material for the Year Book over the past twenty-five years has been the large number of contacts established through correspondence with Rose growers, principally our own members located in all parts of Canada where Roses may be grown, and in the United States, with the addition of several in Great Britain, France, West Germany and Australia. This experience forcibly exemplifies the fact that genuine rose lovers, regardless of location, constitute a co-operative fraternity, conscious of the benefits conferred upon mankind by Rose culture and anxious to assist others in deriving similar satisfaction.

In a few cases we have been privileged to meet these Rose friends but in the vast majority of instances our contacts have developed to the point of friendship entirely through correspondence - with several now firmly established on a first-name basis. We could enumerate scores of such cases from the Atlantic to the Pacific but to illustrate our point we propose herein to refer briefly to the accomplishments of our friend, William C. Buchanan of Sydney N.S. who, of course, is a regular and valued contributor to "The Clearing House".

After serving overseas in the Second Great War, Mr. Buchanan with little or no previous gardening experience, found himself responsible for the maintenance of the family garden as a result of his father's death during his absence on military duty. Along with a variety of other material he planted three Roses in the Spring of 1946. Unaware, however, of the necessity for winter protection two of these succumbed to the following winter but he planted three more in 1947, at the same time endeavouring through all available sources of information to equip himself with at least elementary knowledge of their cultural requirements. Along with a measure of success came an increasing hunger for more Roses and his garden, after a lapse of only



ten years, now boasts of over 600 roses of various types. Mr. Buchanan laments the fact that he's exhausted his garden space a not uncommon complaint amongst ardent Rose growers.

As soon as it became evident that his association with Rose culture was certain to endure Mr. Buchanan joined the predecessor of this Society, - The Rose Society of Ontario, - also the American Rose Society, and he later enrolled as a member of the Mother of all Rose organizations, viz. The National Rose Society of Great Britain.

Perusal of the literature of these organizations, supplemented by Rose catalogues from near and far, together with observations made in the course of his own gardening operations, have combined to make him a highly informed Rosarian - a praiseworthy accomplishment within the relatively short period of ten years. He regularly attends the Conventions of the American Rose Society and now numbers amongst his friends many members of that Society scattered over the entire Union.

We have outlined this brief sketch of Mr. Buchanan's Rose activities, not for the purpose of glorifying him but rather to illustrate what can be achieved by DESIRE provided it is supported by DETERMINATION and INTELLIGENCE. Roses and related activities now represent Mr. Buchanan's principal interest aside from the little matter of making a living and, quite properly, he considers that he is richly rewarded by the satisfaction derived therefrom.

We conclude this short success story by quoting the final paragraph of a recent letter from Mr. Buchanan: "In the words of a friend in Washington, D.C. I shall go on growing Roses until I am called to the next world." He adds: "I sit in the garden quite often to enjoy the beauty and fragrance of the Roses even though there is much work to be done, with a word of thanks to the Master Gardener who has given me such beauty."

# *Regional Reports*

## *Region 1*

By Mrs. M. E. Matthews, Vancouver, B.C.

First of all may I say how much the members of the Executive and the Centennial Committee of Vancouver Rose Society enjoyed our meeting with Mr. Keenan. We had a most enjoyable evening.

In compiling this report, I am greatly indebted to Mr. F. N. Parker, Westholme, Vancouver Island; Mr. Ellwood Rice of Vernon and Mr. J.A. Davidson, West Vancouver, for their help in reporting for their districts.

Spring of 1957 was early, April and May being very mild. Roses started into growth early and by Show time, June 26th and 27th, in many gardens the first flush of bloom was over. However - it's an ill wind that blows nobody good - many of the members whose gardens are always late, were able to bring large numbers of exhibits and consequently, the Show was up to usual standard, and a great success.

The Best Rose in the Show was a bloom of 'Pink Favourite'.

The Best Yellow Rose was a bloom of 'Peace'

(Note: Peace is officially classified as a bi-colour. Ed)

The Best Red Rose was a bloom of 'Josephine Bruce'

The Most Meritorious Award - The Canadian Rose Society Medal was won with a Box of Six Blooms, including Pink Favourite, Chrysler Imperial, Confidence, McGredy's Yellow, Pink Spiral and McGredy's Ivory.

'Peace' bloomed earlier in the season than is usual and a great many blooms of that variety were displayed. I would say that it was 'Peace's' year.

Burnaby was very much in evidence and, as usual was 'Tops'. A consistently good Rose is 'Burnaby'.

Queen Elizabeth, Montezuma, Chrysler Imperial, Anne Letts, Ena Harkness, the McGredy Roses, Margaret and Crimson Glory were all fine.

Early in the season a small green caterpillar was very trouble-



'MY LADY' (H.T. type)

Raised by Herbert Robinson, Hinckley

Trial Ground No. 832. Reg. No. 405. TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE

*Reproduced by kind permission of the National Rose Society of Great Britain*





some and difficult to control. Mildew in late summer was prevalent and very few gardens escaped.

Mr. Davidson, who, incidentally, is President of Vancouver Rose Society this year, experimented in three sections of his garden with different fertilizers and found that the results with the use of seaweed equalled the others, in size of bloom plus better colour. The other two fertilizers were Alaska Fish Fertilizer and a chemical 5 - 10 - 5.

Mr. Rice tells of a wonderful winter, so far, in the Okanagan Valley - very little frost and snow, but not at all typical of the country, so they are keeping their fingers crossed.

Mr. Rice is a booster for organic foliar feeding of Roses and other plants. By using Alaska Fish fertilizer they had no insects, as has been the case in recent years, although they have plenty of insects with non-leaf-fed Roses.

With Alaska containing T. C. B. there has been little mildew and no blackspot or rust.

Rose Shows have not figured too prominently in the central part of B. C. since the 1955-56 freeze but enthusiasts hope to stage a come-back this year.

The most eyecatching of Mr. Rice's Roses this past year was 'Gayheart' with grand blooms, big plants, 3½ - 4' and very profuse. This Rose was much photographed by visitors. Crimson Glory outdid itself for the first time in his experience with it, and really grew 4' and was very floriferous.

Tzigane, Helen Fraubel, Saturnia, Montezuma, Carrousel, Love Song, Virgo and Frensham were all excellent while Konrad Adenauer was a disappointment. It did not catch the eye of a single visitor.

Diamond Jubilee and McGredy's Yellow both performed well up there.

Mr. Rice likes White Knight, (Message), Tzigane, Lady Elgin, (Thais), Mojave, Tiffany and Confidence in the H.T.'s and Spanton, Circus, Jiminy Cricket and Frolic amongst the Floribundas.

Mr. Parker's report struck rather a sad note. Owing to the cold wet summer experienced on Vancouver Island and the fact that he operates on heavy clay, his crop was completely spoiled. Visiting other gardens he found that they had fared better on light soils, especially if there was sharp drainage.

Roses bloomed earlier than usual in 1957, with many H.T.'s blooming in May. The late spring was warm and fine with growth starting early and there were no late frosts. Until the end of June the blooms produced were magnificent but after the rains started the land became waterlogged, very soft wood was produced which was full of water, the foliage yellowed, and although he is careful not to feed too much nitrate, the plants had the appearance of nitrate burn. To make matters worse he had used a sawdust mulch which conserved the moisture in the land. In October many of the Floribundas produced bloom. Concerto and Moulin Rouge probably were the best. Among the H. T.'s Opera and The Doctor were the best, but Mr. Parker says none of his Roses did well in 1957. Ethel Sanday gave one good bloom and had several large buds which did not develop, Message also gave only one magnificent bloom.

Green aphids came early and were harder to control than usual. There was no sign of Blackspot despite the wet season and very little mildew, even in the Fall, such old offenders as Mme Jos. Perraud being almost free.

The blooms in the June Show were very good while in Fall displays the blooms were scarce and in poor condition.

A magnificent 'Sam McGredy' took Best Bloom in Show at Victoria, and at the end of the second day was still in perfect condition.

The exhibit which attracted most attention was a bowl of 'Border Queen', Fl. Mr. Parker considers 'Burnaby' the most outstanding rose produced within the last few years, in fact he feels it rates amongst the greatest H.T.'s of all time. Of interest were two blooms of Ena Harkness cut in a Victoria garden early in January, 1958, which, though spotted on the outer petals with rain, were large blooms, of good substance and form, and of very bright and deep colouring. Not to be outdone by Victoria, may I say that there were plenty of

blooms in Vancouver over the Christmas Holidays but I wouldn't vouch for their quality. One home where we were entertained at Christmas had, as a dining table arrangement, a silver bowl of H.T.'s, Floribundas, and Christmas roses, (*Helleborus niger*.)

Winter in Vancouver has been exceptionally mild, lots of rain (liquid sunshine), but we are used to it. In fact we all feel better when it rains.

Blooming in our garden at the moment are snowdrops, heathers and a profusion of crocus. In the rockeries there are species *Crocus*, *Iris Danfordia*, and *N. minima* in bloom and by the pool there are several heads of *P. Denticulata* out. *Daphne mezereum* has been blooming for some time.

Now is a good time to quit bragging!

## *Region 3*

By Mrs. W. M. Wilks, Winnipeg, Man.

We learned with regret of the illness of Mr. Westbrook, our co-editor, but all our members will be glad to hear that he is now on the way to a complete recovery. However, the fact that he is 'hors de combat' at this particular time means that the report for Region 3 will not be as comprehensive as it was last year.

In Manitoba we had a poor start this year, owing to a very cool spell in June. Blooming began towards the latter part of the month and by July there was a very good display. From then on, generally speaking, roses in most areas were in bloom right through to late September; and, owing to a long Fall, the bushes were putting out buds as late as October. In fact, on October 5th the writer snipped 298 buds from a bed of 50 roses. For those who may be interested, the following are some of the bushes which will bloom late in the season: Orange Triumph, Peace, Yellow and Red Pinocchio, Curly Pink, Sutter's Gold and Masquerade.

Some members reported mildew when roses were uncovered in the Spring. Aphids were the next concern of everyone, and blackspot caught up with us later in the season. However, the latter seems to have been too late to do much harm and there was not much defoliation, some roses escaping it altogether. All

these problems were dealt with according to individual taste, the growers using Captan, Malathion, Pomo-Green, various Rose Dusts or Tri-ogen all-purpose spray. The latter is well-recommended, and the same company has a spray, - Fungtrogen - which is considered particularly effective against blackspot and mildew.

It might be well, while speaking of remedies, to mention the trial of a form of Iron Chelates ("Versenol") in this area. It is said to improve the growing power of the soil and to cure chlorosis. So far, there are no authoritative reports from members as to results when used for roses.

There are no separate Rose Shows in this area at present, but classes for roses were incorporated in the Flower Show at the Red River Exhibition last June. This was, owing to the weather, a little too early for a good display although there were several good entries. An international Show was held on August 21st and 22nd, and a few rose classes were included, but here again rose enthusiasts were disappointed. For one thing, it was rather late for the best blooms - a large number of the bushes were in the 'rest period' between bloomings - and then this was a large Show. It covered everything in flowers, fruits, vegetables and Commercial displays. Consequently, a few classes - roses included - were unavoidably crowded and did not show to best advantage. We are hoping to do better in 1958. However, July would seem to be the ideal month for rose shows, in a normal season; and this seems to apply to Port Arthur area also.

From Mr. Eric Smith of Portage la Prairie, comes the report that in 1957, for the first time, there was a section for roses in the Portage Flower Show and the response was quite encouraging. Peace was considered the outstanding rose at this Show. Rose classes were also included in the Show at Brandon and in a few smaller shows.

Interest in rose culture is growing steadily in this area. Last Spring the department and variety stores displayed for sale a larger than usual number of bushes, and the stocks were apparently sold - although most 'oldtimers' still consider an ac-



credited nursery is the best source. (This is not a criticism of the stores mentioned but, as we all know, a nurseryman guarantees to replace any bush which is not as listed). Another indication of increasing interest is the offer, by a local seed house, to stock a certain good rose spray if there is a fair demand for it. Hitherto this spray has been obtainable only from the East.

In the Spring of 1957 we began to gather together, within the membership of the Winnipeg Horticultural Society, a group of amateur rose growers and some 'beginners'. Meetings were open to the public and, although numbers are still small, we expect to organize a good group in the future. At present, the Rose Section shares in W. H. S. meetings from time to time. One project accomplished was the collection of data for a leaflet on the favourite roses tried and proven by the different members. The project grew to such an extent that the information was eventually produced in pamphlet form by the Extension Service of the Manitoba Dept. of Agriculture.

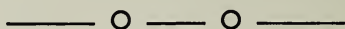
This has been an unusual winter so far, comparatively mild and very little snow until recently, when there was a light fall. One wonders what this will mean to the roses, as they usually winter better when there is a good snowfall before too much sub-zero weather.

With all the endless discussion on winter protection it was most interesting to learn of another method. I am indebted to Mr. Hector Macdonald, the Superintendent of Assiniboine Park in Winnipeg, for this information. In 1956 he used soil for winter protection of the display beds in the park, but in a nursery bed he had mounds of commercial peat applied to a depth of about 8 inches. A topping of a sort of hay (actually dried annual plants) was spread over all, but no boxes were used. Mr. Macdonald says that in the spring of 1957 the bushes thus treated were in much better condition than those protected by soil. This winter he has applied the peat method to the entire collection of roses, and he will advise us of the result next Spring. He adds that, before covering the roses, he has a dormant spray of sulphur and lime applied thickly; this prevents mildew. As a further note to those whose gardens are visited by rabbits he suggests some Paris Green added to the

spray; rabbits stay away from it.

I cannot conclude without expressing my thanks to Mr. H. Macdonald and Mr. Eric Smith for their contributions to this report; and also, last but not least, to Mr. Harry Vane, of Treesbank. Mr. Vane reports regularly on conditions in his area and is one of the best representatives that C. R. S. has - still going strong at 84 years of age. He suggests that the addresses be included in the Year Book's Membership List, to encourage visiting between members - where distance permits. I was privileged to visit his garden last summer, and it is a lovely thing to remember.

And now, with rose catalogues all around us and Spring just around the corner, this is Region 3 wishing everyone a rosy New Year.



The Rose the Queen of Flowers should be;  
The Rose (mankind will agree),  
The pride of plants, the grace of bowers,  
The blush of meads, the eye of flowers;  
Its beauties charm the gods above;  
Its fragrance is the breath of love

Sappho (app. 600, B.C.)

# *Regional Exhibition Schedule*

## *Region 4*

All Roses exhibited in Classes 2 to 41 inclusive must be correctly and legibly named.

For Prizes offered in Classes not otherwise provided for, please refer to the Note at the end of Section "G" of this Schedule.

### **SECTION A — SPECIAL**

Challenge Trophy, Dunlop & Sons, Ltd.

- CLASS 1. Display of Roses on table covering approximately 30 square feet arrangement to count. Open to Civic, Community and Government Gardens and to Horticultural Societies in Canada.

#### **RECENT INTRODUCTIONS**

- CLASS 2. Exhibit of New Roses—date of introduction being 1953 and later. Qualification—one to three blooms, stems or sprays of at least six distinct varieties to be shown in individual vases.

#### **C. R. S. BOXES**

- CLASS 3. Twelve (12) distinct varieties, specimen blooms of any type shown in C. R. S. boxes.  
CLASS 4. Six (6) distinct varieties, specimen blooms of any type shown in C. R. S. boxes.

#### **HYBRID PERPETUALS**

Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Trophy

- CLASS 5. Six H. P.'s, one or more varieties shown in a vase or vases.  
CLASS 6. Three H. P.'s, one or more varieties shown in a vase.

Challenge Trophy, The T. Eaton Co. Ltd.

- CLASS 7. Hybrid Perpetual specimen bloom shown in a vase.

### **SECTION B — HYBRID TEAS**

Challenge Trophy, H. M. Eddie & Sons, Ltd.

- CLASS 8. Fifteen (15) H. T.'s, separate varieties, shown in individual vases.  
CLASS 9. Twelve (12) H. T.'s, shown in one large vase.  
CLASS 10. Six (6) RED H. T.'s, shown in a vase.

Sir William Meredith Trophy

- CLASS 11. Six (6) PINK H. T.'s, shown in a vase.  
CLASS 12. Six (6) WHITE or CREAM H. T.'s, shown in a vase.  
(Peace not to be shown in this class.)  
CLASS 13. Six (6) YELLOW H. T.'s, shown in a vase.  
(Peace not to be shown in this class.)

### The John H. Dunlop Memorial Challenge Trophy

- CLASS 14. Six (6) BICOLOUR or BLEND H.T.'s, shown in a vase.  
(Peace may be shown in this class)
- CLASS 15. Three (3) RED Specimen blooms shown in a vase.
- CLASS 16. Three (3) PINK Specimen blooms shown in a vase.
- CLASS 17. Three (3) WHITE or CREAM Specimen blooms shown in a vase.  
(Peace not to be shown in this class.)
- CLASS 18. Three (3) YELLOW Specimen blooms shown in a vase.  
(Peace not to be shown in this class.)
- CLASS 19. Three (3) BICOLOUR or BLEND Specimen blooms shown in a vase.  
(Peace may be shown in this class)
- CLASS 20. Specimen Bloom RED shown in a vase.
- CLASS 21. Specimen Bloom PINK shown in a vase.
- CLASS 22. Specimen Bloom WHITE or CREAM shown in a vase.
- CLASS 23. Specimen Bloom YELLOW shown in a vase.
- CLASS 24. Specimen Bloom BICOLOUR or BLEND shown in a vase.
- CLASS 25. Specimen Bloom PEACE shown in a vase.

### Challenge Trophy, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burden

For Best Specimen Bloom chosen from the winners in Classes 20 to 25 inc.

## SECTION C

Open to members having not more than 50 rose bushes in their gardens

- CLASS 26. Six Blooms, H. P. or H. T. shown in a vase.
- CLASS 27. Three Hybrid Teas, one or more varieties shown in a vase.
- CLASS 28. One Hybrid Tea, Specimen Bloom, any variety, shown in a vase.

### The F. Barry Hayes Challenge Trophy

For the highest aggregate score of points in Classes 26,27 and 28.

## NOVICE SECTION (see Rules)

Prize presented by Mr. A. A. Norton

- CLASS 29. Six Hybrid Teas, any variety or varieties shown in a vase or vases.
- CLASS 30. Three Hybrid Teas, any variety or varieties shown in a vase.
- CLASS 31. Specimen Bloom, Hybrid Tea, shown in a vase.
- CLASS 32. Six stems or sprays of CLIMBING ROSES, one or more varieties shown in a vase or vases.  
(Climbing H. P.'s, H. T.'s and Teas are excluded.)



CLASS 33. Six stems of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, one or more varieties shown in a vase or vases.

### **FLORIBUNDAS and POLYANTHAS**

Challenge Trophy, P. L. Whytock

CLASS 34. Collection of Floribundas or Polyanthas, not fewer than six varieties, one stem of each variety, shown in separate vases.

CLASS 35. Exhibit of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, three varieties, one stem of each variety, shown in separate vases.

CLASS 36. Cluster on one stem of a Floribunda or Polyantha Rose, any variety, shown in a vase.

CLASS 37. One stem with solitary bloom of Floribunda or Polyantha Rose any variety shown in a vase.

CLASS 38. Three stems of one or more varieties of GRANDIFLORA Roses shown in a vase.

CLASS 39. One stem of a Grandiflora Rose shown in a vase.

For the highest aggregate score of points in Classes 34 to 39 inclusive -

C. R. S. Credit Note "A" and to the runner-up, Credit Note "B".

### **CLIMBING ROSES**

CLASS 40. Ten sprays of Climbing Roses, one or more varieties, shown in a vase or vases. (Exhibitors may use their own containers.)  
(Climbing H. P.'s H. T.'s or Teas excluded.)

Challenge Trophy, Rose Bowl,

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

CLASS 41. Collection of Climbing Roses, three stems or sprays of each variety, one variety per vase.  
(Climbing H. P.'s H. T.'s and Teas excluded.)

### **SECTION D, — ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENT CLASSES**

Open to all members except commercial rose growers and florists

Challenge Trophy, Mrs. P.A. Thomson

Open to Women Members

CLASS 42. Vase of Roses, — Artistic Arrangement  
Must be grown and exhibited by a woman.

For Men Only

CLASS 43. Arrangement of Roses, any size, suitable for a bachelor's quarters  
Any foliage permitted. (Must be arranged by exhibitor.)

Lady Kemp Memorial Challenge Trophy

CLASS 44. Roses to be arranged in a suitable container, not fewer than six varieties, any kind but Ramblers.

### Royal York Challenge Trophy

CLASS 45. Mass arrangement of RED Roses.

### The Hon. George S. Henry Challenge Trophy

CLASS 46. Arrangement of YELLOW Roses, Horizontal in feeling.

CLASS 47. Vertical arrangement of PINK Roses.

CLASS 48. A Symmetrical arrangement of WHITE or CREAM Roses.

CLASS 49. An Asymmetrical arrangement of BICOLOUR or BLEND Roses.

### Prize presented by Mrs. M. C. Hooper

CLASS 50. Crescent arrangement of Climbing or Rambler Roses, PINK  
(Climbing H. P.'s H. T.'s and Teas excluded)

### J. Lockie Wilson Memorial Challenge Trophy

CLASS 51. Arrangement of Climbing or Rambler Roses, RED.  
(Climbing H. P.'s, H. T.'s and Teas excluded)

### Rose Bowl, Mrs. Schuyler Snively

CLASS 52. Arrangement of Climbing or Rambler Roses, any colour.  
(Climbing H. P.'s, H. T.'s and Teas excluded)

### Prize presented by Mrs. H. P. Marshall

CLASS 53. Artistic arrangement of Single Floribunda or Polyantha Roses  
any colour.

CLASS 54. A line arrangement of Double or Semi-double Floribunda or Poly-  
antha Roses, any colour.

CLASS 55. Arrangement of Double or Semi-double Floribunda or Polyantha  
Roses, RED and WHITE in a white container.

CLASS 56. Gentleman's Boutonniere.

CLASS 57. Small decoration of Roses (suitable for a five o'clock tea table)  
to be arranged in a small container.

CLASS 58. Small decoration of one or more Roses (suitable for a five o'clock  
tea tray) to be arranged in a small vase or bowl, blooms and con-  
tainer not to exceed eight inches in height.

CLASS 59. Arrangement of Roses suitable for mantel, in tints and tones of  
one colour; any foliage permitted.

### Seely B. Brush Memorial Prize (Challenge), presented by the Misses Brush

CLASS 60. Arrangement of Roses or Roses in combination with other flowers  
in vase, bowl or other suitable container appropriate for a living  
room; Roses to predominate; any foliage permitted; arrangement  
to be viewed from 3 or 4 sides.

Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon

CLASS 61. Dinner table decoration, Roses only, must be grown by exhibitor any foliage permitted; flower receptacle and table cloth to be supplied by exhibitor, space allowance 6' by 4': This is a floral decoration only and no table centres of silk or other material may be used. NOTE: See Rules for Entries in this class.

CLASS 62. Luncheon table decoration. Roses only, must be grown by exhibitor, any foliage permitted, flower receptacle and table cloth to be supplied by exhibitor; space allowance 4' by 2½'. This is a floral decoration only and no table centres of silk or other material may be used. NOTE. See Rules for Entries in this class.

CLASS 63. Basket of Roses, any size.

Challenge Trophy, Brig. A. E. Nash, M. C.

CLASS 64. Small basket of Roses, not to be higher or longer than fifteen inches, including blooms.

Challenge Trophy, Lt. Col. Hugh A. Rose

CLASS 65. Basket of RED Roses, any size.

CLASS 66. Basket of PINK Roses, any size.

Challenge Trophy, Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson

CLASS 67. Bowl or Vase of SINGLE Hybrid Tea Roses, any colour.

**SECTION E — FRAGRANT CLASSES**

Rose Bowl, Mrs. Campbell Reaves

CLASS 68. Six fragrant RED Roses, H. T. or H. P., not fewer than three varieties, shown in a vase correctly and legibly named.

A. Alan Gow Memorial Challenge Trophy

CLASS 69. Three fragrant Roses, any variety or varieties, shown in a vase correctly and legibly named.

The C. Allen Snowdon Memorial Challenge Trophy

CLASS 70. Specimen Rose, with the finest fragrance, correctly and legibly named.

NOTE: The above three classes will be judged on a basis of 60 points for fragrance; 40 points for colour, form, substance, stem, foliage and condition.

**OLD ROSES****CLASS 71. Old Rose Bouquet**

This Class is for types of Roses not hitherto provided for in the schedule.

**SECTION F, — AIRBORNE CLASSES**

Transportation expenses in this section will be absorbed by the Society.

**CLASS 72.** Six blooms, H. T.'s, any variety or varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase.

**CLASS 73.** Three blooms, H. T.'s, any variety or varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase.

**CLASS 74.** Specimen bloom, Hybrid Tea, any variety, correctly named shown in a vase.

Challenge Trophy, A. J. Webster

For maximum points in Classes 72,73 and 74.

**SECTION G****SPECIAL CHALLENGE and SWEEPSTAKES CLASSES**

Challenge Trophy, P. H. Mitchell

**BEST ROSE IN THE SHOW**

To be selected from any entry except those in Class 1.

Canadian Oil Companies Ltd. Prize,  
(W. Harold Rea, President)

**BEST WHITE OR CREAM ROSE IN THE SHOW**

To be selected from any entry except those in Class 1.

**SWEEPSTAKES,** Challenge Trophy, Sir Harry Oakes  
To the winner of the highest aggregate score of points.

**NOVICE SWEEPSTAKES,** Challenge Trophy  
Col: W. G. MacKendrick, D. S. O.

To the winner of the highest aggregate score of points in the Novice Section, (Classes 29 — 33)

**SPECIAL SWEEPSTAKES,** Rose Bushes to value of \$10.  
Radio Broadcasting Station C F R B

To the winner of Maximum points in the exhibition section.  
(Classes 5 — 25)

**SWEEPSTAKES,** Rose Bushes to value of \$10.

Radio Broadcasting Station C F R B

To the winner of maximum points in the NOVICE and Small Gardens Classes.



Credit Notes "A", of value \$2.50, are offered as First Prizes in the following Classes, provided exhibits are considered worthy by the Judges and provided, also, that there are two or more entries in competition:

Nos. 2, 3, 8 (for 2nd.) 9, 10, 12, 13, 26, 40, 62, 63, 66, 71 and 72.

Credit Notes "B", of value \$1.50, are offered as First Prizes in the following Classes, provided exhibits are considered worthy by the Judges and provided, also, that there are two or more entries in competition:

Nos. 4, 6, 8 (for 3rd.), 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 38, 43, 47, 48, 49, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59; 73 and 74.

The above-mentioned Credit Notes will be honoured by the advertisers in our Year Book but prize-winners should advise the Secretary as soon as possible after the Show the name of the advertiser with whom he (or she) wishes the Credit established.

Prize-winners in Classes 26 to 33 inc. may elect to receive Medals in place of Credit Notes but in this event they must advise the Secretary promptly after the Show.

## RULES AND SPECIAL NOTES FOR EXHIBITORS

For purposes of this Show, the various groups of exhibitors are defined as follows:

**PROFESSIONAL** — comprising all such persons or corporations as carry on the trade or business of growing and/or selling flowers.

**AMATEUR** — comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit and who cultivate Roses without the assistance of skilled gardeners but who may employ a labourer.

**NOVICE** — comprising amateurs who have never exhibited Roses before.

In all classes except Numbers 43, 59, 60, 61 and 62, Rose foliage only is to be used.

For purposes of this Show, Pernetianas are regarded as Hybrid Teas.

The use of wire or other artificial supports is prohibited above the level of the containers.

Prizes will not be awarded unless exhibits are considered worthy.

All exhibits must be staged by 12.00 noon in order that the judges may proceed with their work.

All blooms must be grown by the exhibitor except in Class 1.

Exhibitors must leave the room at or before the commencement of judging and must not re-enter until the completion of judging.

Specimen blooms of T.'s, H.T.'s, H.P.'s and other exhibition types in the Exhibition Section must have been grown disbudded. Side buds will disqualify the blooms and evidence of very recent disbudding will be penalized.

Exhibitors may make more than one entry in a given class but only one award will be given, e.g., should an exhibitor with two entries be placed first and second, the latter award will be set aside, the third prize winner moved up to second and the next best entry placed third.

Except in Class Number 1, exhibitors must be members in good standing of The Canadian Rose Society.

While officials of the Society exercise every care to safeguard the property of exhibitors, no responsibility can be accepted for loss or damage. In this connection exhibitors are urged to be on hand at the conclusion of the Rose Show to claim their containers.

The Exhibition Committee provides vases in various sizes, also uniform labels for use in Classes which call for naming of blooms, but if you are competing in the Decorative Classes you must provide your own containers (baskets, bowls, etc.), leaving them with your exhibit until the conclusion of the Show in the evening.

The C. R. S. boxes, to be used in Classes Numbers 3 and 4, are hollow wooden boxes which will be supplied by the Society. The lids are pierced with six or twelve holes into which fit glass or metal tubes containing water and the surface is covered with moss or cedar foliage.

Entries in Classes 61 and 62 must be sent to Mr. C. W. Cruickshank, 365 Glengrove Ave. West, Toronto, at least three days prior to the Show in order that arrangements may be made to provide the requisite numbers of tables.

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### EXHIBITION SCORE CARD

#### Exhibition Classes

	POINTS
Colour .....	20
Form and Substance .....	30
Fragrance .....	15
Foliage .....	15
Stem .....	10
Size .....	10
	<hr/> 100

#### Decorative Classes

	POINTS
General Decorative Effect .....	60
Consistency to Schedule .....	10
Suitability of Container .....	10
Structural Design .....	15
Chromatic Design (colour harmony) ..	15
Originality .....	10
Quality of Bloom .....	40
	<hr/> 100



The

## REGION 4 ROSE SHOW

will be held on

MONDAY, 23rd JUNE, 1957

at

## HART HOUSE

University of Toronto



## *Region 5*

By George Borland, Montreal, Que.

For the third year running, we must report an ever increasing interest in the growing of Roses. More people are growing them, and those who have Roses are adding more and better varieties.

The exhibits of Roses at the few Rose Shows and the many Fall Flower Shows have greatly increased and viewers are spending more time looking at these exhibits and taking notes of their favorites.

A late frost around May 24, did some damage to new growth in certain localities, but not in others. The result was that in some gardens, the June display was a good two to three weeks ahead of the ones hit by frost.

The highlight in Rose growing again was the June Rose show of the Town of Mount Royal Horticultural Society. They had ten percent more exhibits than last year. The exhibits were much superior to any in their previous shows. This also applied to their August Flower Show, where again more and better exhibits were staged.

The Lachine Horticultural Society had its first Rose Garden Contest, which proved quite popular.

A joint affair by the Town of Mount Royal and their Horticultural Society was the opening of a new Rose Garden with 1,200 bushes, in fifty varieties. The planting of 800 more Roses in 1958 will complete the Rose Garden as now planned.

## *Region 6*

By Rosemarie Cox, Annapolis Royal, N. S.

According to all reports in this region, not only do we have a greater number of rose enthusiasts, but also a better knowledge of rose culture, thanks to societies such as ours which bring us and our mutual problems closer together, and give us an opportunity to exchange our experiences and compare notes.

In the main I think that most of us here in the Annapolis

Valley, and other parts of Nova Scotia, follow the golden rule of proper drainage, timely application of a reliable rose dust or spray and of course, hilling up with soil which seems to be most satisfactory as winter protection.

Although the winter of 1957 was a very severe one on our roses, with much loss of wood, either caused through breakage from the heavy snow fall, or severe freezing and thawing, everyone reports satisfactory growth, with an abundance of blooms from July until frost. Some areas report the new plants very slow in starting to grow, actually it seemed to take weeks before there was any sign of new growth. It would be interesting to know just what could have caused this. Could it have been materials used by nurserymen to prevent early sprouting or was it just the cold spring.

We did not have a rose show at Annapolis Royal in 1957, but did have a section in our flower show devoted to roses. This was held in August, admittedly not the best month of the year for our beloved roses, but the display was magnificent with blooms of excellent quality. Peace, Crimson Glory, Show Girl, Spek's Yellow, Chrysler Imperial, Virgo, Ena Harkness, Diamond Jubilee, and many other well known varieties graced the show table and drew many favorable comments from visitors from all parts of Canada and the U. S. A. The attendance was far greater than in any previous year, which indicates that we are becoming far more rose conscious than ever before. People who have never grown roses and are planning gardens for the first time, good luck to them! I am sure they will enjoy their new hobby as much as we do.

Mr. David Oland from Halifax, reports mildew more prevalent than last season, with Betty Uprichard and Frau Karl Druschki more affected than other varieties. There were plenty of aphids and leaf rollers in that particular region, but black spot was non-existent due to timely applications of Captan. This fungicide seems to be one of the most satisfactory to date.

In our own garden of about 1000 plants in a great many



varieties, we are finding some of the older ones far superior to high priced new ones, although I must confess it is exciting to try the new ones, and have found the following ones very lovely. Grandiflora's - Queen Elizabeth, Montezuma, Sugar Plum, are exciting wonderful additions in this class; Hybrid Teas, Josephine Bruce, Bacchus, Baden-Baden, Bayadere, Eden Rose, Beryl Ainger are wonderful roses. Floribundas are gaining popularity here and hundreds are being planted in this district alone, the most popular varieties being the lovely Red Favourite, Pink Bountiful, Irene of Denmark, Vogue, Fashion, Ma Perkins, while lovely Permanent Wave never lets us down. We have been disappointed in some of the newer Floribundas, which I feel are far over-rated and although they may do well at trial ground stations they certainly do not seem to perform as well in our gardens.

Last season we opened our gardens to the public and have had a large number of visitors from all parts of Canada and the U. S. A. I had the pleasure of taking some of these guests around to see the various rose gardens in our region, and visitors from the West Coast were amazed to find that in some of the gardens here Hybrid Teas attain a height of 6 feet. All in all I think most of us here are very happy with our rose gardens. At time of writing, however,, we are experiencing the mildest winter in many years, no snow and no frost in the ground whatsoever. Temperatures are very mild with plenty of rain and our roses look as if they are ready to leaf out. What this will do to our plants should we have any severe cold is difficult to say, but I am sure if we give them consistent care in the spring our beloved roses will not let us down.

My own observations have been supplemented by reports from other growers. My sincere thanks for their most valued contributions.

## *Region 7*

By G. C. Warren, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The year 1957, in most respects, was not outstanding for rose growers in this area. Indeed, from the very outset, the weather indicated its intention of being very temperamental. In January

we recorded the lowest mean temperature since 1925 and during thirteen of the thirty-one days of that month, the mercury dropped well below zero. Our one and only salvation was a heavy, and at times aggravating, cover of snow that afforded excellent ground protection and which brought the roses through in very fair condition. Below average temperatures also persisted over the summer months and there was no succession of warm days to stimulate bud formation and flowering. Even the rainfall fell off appreciably and almost drought conditions prevailed from June to October. Despite this, the production of flowers, except in midsummer, was quite good and the fall showing was excellent.

Following a rather disappointing summer the faucets of the sky opened in November and heavy rains fell, causing our plants to grow well beyond their usual period. Now we have a winter characterized by uneven temperatures and a very indifferent snow cover over most of the territory. There are exceptions to the amount of precipitation, naturally, and New Brunswick reports a heavy snow cover, especially in the northern sections. In past years the weather conditions now generally prevailing have spelled disaster to rose plants in exposed positions and we are waiting, with some impatience, for spring to arrive to determine what the final outcome will be.

It is possible, of course, that I have painted too black a picture and I sincerely hope this is the case. Things are never quite as bad as they seem and we expect to be in business as usual in 1958.

The plantings of roses in 1957 increased in this territory by at least ten percent and the trend to Floribundas is quite pronounced. Asked why they plant Floribundas in preference to Hybrid Teas, most gardeners reply that they find them hardier and freer blooming. I am still convinced, however, that many gardeners are missing out by not planting Hybrid Perpetuals. With whatever faults they have, they are still our most dependable roses and should make up a fair proportion of every planting.

Whatever the outcome of the present winter, I am quite positive that 1958 will be a big year for rose growers. This is not only an opinion, but is backed up by pre-season orders in excess of all previous years on record.

## Buried Treasure

by the Editor

It will be recalled that on Page 86 of our 1957 Edition we recorded a suggestion from our Regional Director, Mr. F. N. Parker, that members having in their gardens meritorious varieties which are not now generally listed by nurserymen and dealers report these to the Editor accompanied by brief descriptive notes and references to possible sources of supply. It was felt by Mr. Parker, -and the Editor is in full agreement - that it would be unfortunate if many fine varieties were allowed through sheer neglect to pass out of existence. In this connection it might be emphasized that it is the practice of nurseries to add each year to their lists of offerings a group of new, highly advertised introductions which, because of novelty and scarcity, may be offered at a high price and which, because of extravagant advertising, are likely to be in demand. To make way for these newcomers, many of which ultimately prove to be disappointing, an approximately equal number of older sorts, for which the demand may have declined, must be dropped.

Facing possible extinction, many good varieties are being given a reprieve through the good offices of Mr. Parker with the active co-operation of our valued member, Mr. George Hepworth, 4,265 Quadra, Victoria, B.C., who engages in budding operations as a part of his Rose growing activities. Upon request, Mr. Hepworth will bud a few scions of varieties not generally offered by the trade and for which there are specific requests from members. The procedure would be for those desiring these varieties to advise the member who has them - as indicated by the sub-joined descriptive notes - and the latter would then send a little budwood to Mr. Hepworth along with the name and address of the enquirer. The latter should then confirm his instructions. While we are not aware of the amount of the expenses involved, we are sure that they would not be unreasonable. Budwood should reach Mr. Hepworth within the period 15th July - 31st August.

Mr. F.N.Parker, Mount Sicker Road, Westholme, Vancouver Island, B.C. reports the following varieties:

**Helvetia, H.T.** (Mallerin,'41) (Known as Mandalay in the United States) A large, free blooming yellow variety of strong

growth. Many older growers no doubt have it but newcomers are missing something good.

**Madame Cochet-Cochet, H.T.** (Mallerin, '34) Beautiful coppery-pink, coral tinted blooms of moderate size, sweetly scented and freely produced on a large, bushy plant. The elegant bud form is particularly captivating but the blooms would benefit from a few more petals. This is still offered in France and by one or two United States firms.

**Lady Mandeville, H.T.** (McGredy, '39) A fairly low bush producing a succession of long, pointed buds and full blooms on short stems. The colour is cadmium yellow with a reddish-pink suffusion and the blooms are fragrant. In most years it is the first variety to bloom and possibly bears more high-class blooms than any other variety - not many at any one time but always a few throughout the season. A variety that is among the best.

**McGredy's Peach, H.T.** (McGredy, '33) Noteworthy for its exquisite, long pointed, peach-pink buds produced very freely on strong, erect stems.

The Editor's recollection of this is that the buds suggest a more stylish Madame Butterfly but without the latter's sweet fragrance. We recall the thrill caused by a table decoration of these charming half-open buds staged by the late Miss Ella Harcourt at one of our Shows when the variety was relatively new.

**McGredy's Pride, H.T.** (McGredy, '36) Large, full, ovoid blooms carried on strong stems. The colour is a blend of various shades of orange, salmon, yellow and pink and the blooms are very fragrant. In form they are somewhat similar to the new introduction, Margaret, which was illustrated in our 1956 Year Book. This variety ordinarily does poorly as a maiden but comes into its own as a cut-back.

**Mrs. Oakley Fisher, H.T.** (B. R. Cant, '21) This single, light orange variety with its yellow stamens continues to delight us year after year. The decorative blooms are borne almost continuously on bushy plants.

**Mrs. R. M. Finch, Poly.** (Finch, '23) This once popular Australian variety seems to be disappearing from the scene although it is still one of the best light pink sorts. The double blooms are very freely produced on good, bushy, branching plants.

**Shining Star, H.T.** (Mallerin, '45) (Original name Mme. P. Olivier) Large, striking blooms of vivid, unfading chrome-yellow



carrying Mareshal Niel fragrance with reflexing petals. Rather a poor plant but popular with Rose growers on Vancouver Island because of the superlative beauty of the blooms.

**Sunshine, Poly.** (Robichon, intro. Cutbush, '27) A small, low bush bearing freely small, deep orange, double, intensely fragrant blooms. Very suitable for a rockery.

**Suzanne Turbat, Poly.** (Turbat, '18) A very low bush, good for rockery, bearing continuously small, rose-pink blooms.

Mr. A. A. Norton, 22 Eastview Crescent Toronto, Ontario reports the under-mentioned variety:

**Mrs. E. J. Hudson, H.T.** (Lilley, '23) A vigorous bush producing very freely bright, clear pink, shapely, double blooms. A Rose with an excellent constitution.

Mr. A. J. Webster, 21 Queen Street South, Streetsville, Ont. reports the following varieties:

**Betty Uprichard, H.T.** (Dickson, '22) While for many years considered indispensable for garden effect this fine decorative variety has been dropped from many catalogues to make way for new varieties. Its vigorous growth, productive capacity and fragrance should not be overlooked, to say nothing of the attractiveness of the salmon carmine bi-coloured semi-double blooms.

**Cap't. F. S. Harvey Cant, H.T.** (Frank Cant, '23) We still consider this one of the most desirable exhibition sorts and it blooms freely enough to have also considerable garden value. The massive blooms are salmon pink, darker on the reverse side of the petals. In common with other very full Roses this variety prefers dry conditions for its finest performance.

**Emma Wright, H.T.** (McGredy, '18) Chiefly prized for its exquisite bud form and ranks very highly as a boutonniere variety. The bushy plants bloom profusely and the rich orange colour is distinctive.

**Girona, H.T.,** (Dot, '39) This tall growing scarlet-yellow blend is noteworthy not only for its vigour and the brilliance of its blooms but also for their outstanding fragrance.

**Golden Melody, H.T.** (La Florida, '34) (Originally introduced as "Irene Churruca"). The name is not truly descriptive as the perfectly formed blooms are a soft buff-yellow in colour and quite charming throughout all stages of development. While not as profuse as some the bloom quality amply compensates for the

waiting period. With generous feeding the blooms can be up to exhibition requirements - and they carry a powerful fragrance. Our only criticism: the wood often sustains rather serious winter damage. It should be magnificent in a milder climate.

**Joan Cant, H.T.** (B. R. Cant, '29) For the past three years this has been the most outstanding performer amongst our Hybrid Teas. The bushes are rarely without bloom and at times are literally covered. The blooms are of excellent form, quite full and, if disbudded, would be quite eligible for exhibition purposes. The bushes are branching in habit and reach a height of three feet. The sparkling light pink colour carries a salmon suffusion that imparts warmth and the blooms are pleasingly fragrant.

**Lady Alice Stanley, H.T.** (McGredy, '09) Large, double, fragrant blooms of light pink with a darker shade on the reverse of the heavy-textured petals, borne freely on an erect growing plant up to a height of three feet. Somewhat impatient of rain but otherwise excellent.

**Lady Sylvia, H.T.** (Stevens, '26) A slightly darker and more colourful edition of Madame Butterfly and carrying the same sweet fragrance. Like other members of the Ophelia family the early blooms occasionally come mal-formed if damaged by cold when the buds are forming.

**Lal, H.T.** (Easlea, '33) Another lovely, clean, two-toned pink variety of tall, branching habit. The cinnamon-scented blooms are very effective in the garden but are not sufficiently full for exhibition purposes.

**Lieut. Chaure, H.T.** (Pernet-Ducher, '10) One of the most reliable red varieties in our collection - hardy as an oak, rarely without bloom, and richly scented. The bush is of moderate vigour and the habit is erect, while the foliage is highly resistant to blackspot although occasionally attacked by mildew.

**Minna Kordes, Fl.** (Kordes, '38) (Known as World's Fair in the United States) We regard this as one of the better Floribundas and are at a loss to understand why it is being neglected. The large, blackish-crimson blooms are produced freely and the bushes are sturdy and healthy.

**Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, H.T.** (McGredy, '26) We can usually find a few first-class blooms on our bushes of this old variety and at times have successfully exhibited them. The bush is tall, the

foliage rather sparse and the wood very thorny - not particularly attractive - but the value of this variety lies in the perfection of its large, shapely, rich pink blooms.

**Mrs. Franklin Dennison, H.T.** (McGredy,'15) While this varies somewhat in its behaviour, it is capable of producing blooms of breath-taking size and superlative beauty. The bushes are tall and the stems long while the full, shapely blooms are usually ivory, carrying a blush tint and shading to light yellow at the base of the petals. It is not a specially free bloomer but we cherish it because it won "Best Rose in the Show" for us a few years ago.

**Narzisse, H. T.** (Krause, '42) Of vigorous, erect habit, this Rose can stage an excellent garden performance while a percentage of the blooms are of exhibition quality. The form is just about perfect while the colour varies somewhat according to conditions. Usually, however, it is egg-yolk yellow in the centre shading to cream in the outer petals which are of heavy substance.

**Rose Berkley, H.T.** (McGredy,'28) A vigorous, spreading plant which bears profusely large, carmine pink blooms of good form and heavy substance. A very reliable performer.

**Rouge Mallerin, H.T.** (Mallerin,'34) We find the fiery, dark crimson colour and the powerful fragrance of the blooms irresistible. The plant is moderately vigorous and erect in habit.

**Snow White, H.T.** (Dot,'38) An excellent white variety when weather conditions are favourable. The blooms are full and shapely but its outstanding feature is fragrance. From that standpoint we know of no other white Rose that can compare with it.

**Velsheda, H.T.** (Frank Cant,'36) An excellent garden Rose producing with amazing profusion its moderately large, dark pink, shapely blooms throughout the entire season on strong, branching plants. The blooms are very attractive and their fragrance is intoxicating.

**W. E. Chaplin, H.T.** (Chaplin,'29) A reliable crimson variety of strong growth and high garden value. The shapely blooms are of good colour and are freely borne but they carry little scent.



# *The Clearing House*

By the Editor

While the total number of contributors this year has declined by one, we are pleased to observe that reports have been received from nine new participants in this discussion. Ten of the members who contributed last year did not furnish reports for this Edition. We appreciate the co-operation of the thirty-two members whose names appear below and trust that they will continue to extend that co-operation in the future.

As in previous years we have limited the review to varieties introduced within the past five years, with an occasional exception when the circumstances were unusual, and have indicated when known the number of bushes grown, the number of years grown, the type of soil, the sun exposure and the understock on which the Roses are budded. In several cases the dates of American introduction vary slightly from those applicable to Europe and in such cases we have considered as appropriate the more recent date, viz., that when stock became available on this side of the Atlantic.

In noting variations in the variety appraisals of those reporting we assume that readers will take into consideration the differences in climatic conditions prevailing.

## LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

with Name, Address, Nature of Soil and Sun Exposure

- Anderson, Mr. A. M., 78 Cheritan Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
- Baillie, Mrs. J. H., 89 Burnhamthorpe Road, Islington, Toronto 18, Ont. Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine.
- Barton, Mr. Melvin, 441 Hebert Street, Port Arthur, Ont.; Sandy Loam Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
- Borland, Mr. W.G., 418 New Birks Bldg., Montreal, Que.; Sandy Loam Partial to Full Shade.
- Bryans, Mr. L. H. F., Comox, Vancouver Island, B.C.; (Type of soil and sun exposure not indicated).
- Buchanan, Mr. W. C., 189 Park Street, Sydney, N.S.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Butwick, Mr. A. N., R.R. No.2, Hamilton, Ont.; Clay Loam; Partial Shade.



- Cadsby, Mr. M. A., 64 Bannockburn Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam Full Sunshine.
- Dufton, Mr. F. F., Housey's Rapids, Muskoka, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
- Gallagher, Mrs. J. J., "Glengariff", St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
- Galloway, Mr. L. M., Strathroy, Ont.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
- Hamilton, Mr. D. T., 67 Kirkland Street, Guelph, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine;
- Haslett, Mr. A. J., 108 Johnston Avenue, Willowdale, Ont., Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Jubien, Mr. E. B., 150 Vivian Avenue, Town of Mount Royal, Montreal 16, Que.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Keenan, Mr. W. J., 107 Cortleigh Boulevard, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
- Lawton, Mr. J. W., 1,179 Princess Avenue, London, Ont.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Leetham, Mr. G. A., 717 Division Street, Cobourg, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Marshall, Mrs. H. P., 9 Golf Club Road, Toronto 13, Ont.; Sandy Loam; Partial to Deep Shade.
- Matthews, Mrs. M. E., 1,207 West 50th Avenue, Vancouver 14, B.C.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
- Mitchell, Mr. Emerson, 1,557 Bruce Avenue, Windsor, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Murdoch, Mrs. R. E., 2,288 Nelson Avenue, West Vancouver, B.C.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
- MacAndrews, Prof. A. H., 206 Dewitt Road, Syracuse 3, N.Y., U.S.A. Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine.
- McNeill, Mr. W. J., 145 Roxborough Avenue, Oshawa, Ont.; Heavy Clay Full Sunshine.
- Norton, Mr. A. A., 22 Eastview Crescent, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Parker, Mr. F. N., Westholme, Vancouver Island, B.C.; Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine.
- Planche, Mr. Donald F., 47 Finchley Road, Hampstead, Montreal, Que.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
- Reid, Dr. W. H., Port Rowan, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial shade.
- Selwood, Mr. Archie, 3,791 Arbutus Street, Vancouver 8, B.C.; Sandy Loam Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
- Thompson, Mr. J. R., 623 Johnson Street, Kingston, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Westbrook, Mr. H. C., 48 Prospect Avenue, Port Arthur, Ont.; Clay Loam Full Sunshine to Heavy Shade.
- Witmer, Mr. J. W., Hespeler, Ont.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Webster, Mr. A. J., 21 Queen Street South, Streetsville, Ont.; Heavy Clay Full Sunshine.

The following abbreviations apply throughout: Years - Yrs.;  
Plants - Pls.; Understocks - Canina - Can.; Multiflora - Mult.;  
Ragged Robin - R.R.; Shafter (Dr.Huey) - Shaf.

**Alchymist, L.C.** (Kordes, '56) Messrs. Anderson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) and Norton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) are both pleased with its strong first-year growth but have had no blooms as yet.

**Alpine Glow, Fl.** (Tantau, '54) Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports outstanding brilliance in the orange-scarlet colour but weak constitution. He will retain it as a colour novelty.

**Amy Vanderbilt, Fl.** (Boerner, '56) Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is quite unimpressed, referring critically to unpleasant, muddy colour and weak growth. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Shaf.) apparently agrees, referring to the small lavender blooms as "tired looking" and unattractive at all stages.

**Anne Letts, H.T.** (Letts, '53) This light pink variety carries the unqualified recommendation of Mr. Dufton (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) who declares it to be the best of the novelties planted in 1957. Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.), Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.), Mrs. Murdoch (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) and Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) blend their voices in a hymn of praise for this fragrant, free-blooming, vigorous offspring of Peace and Charles Gregory. They refer to its healthy, glossy foliage, the strong growth of the bush and the exquisitely beautiful, two-toned pale pink, shapely blooms which are of exhibition quality. The heavy-textured petals reflex in the most approved manner and the blooms hold their form to the end. Messrs. Mitchell and Selwood refer in an undertone to very thorny wood.

**Ardelle, H.T.** (Eddie, '56) While Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) admits that this variety has its moments, he hesitates to recommend it because of the frequency of split centres in the large blooms. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is pleased with its strong growth but laments that in the prolonged wet weather experienced in the Laurentians in 1957 its behaviour, in common with that of many other very full white varieties, left much to be desired. Mr. Galloway's specimen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) was very slow in becoming established and he has not yet seen a truly representative bloom. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) describes the colour as cream, touched with pale pink. He also complains of split centres but is pleased with its vigour and floriferousness - considering the size of the blooms. Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) found it disappointing inasmuch as the large blooms "balled" and discoloured in periods of rain. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) records that his plants were slow to break into growth but that the blooms gave promise of better things to come. He complains that the foliage showed signs of blackspot late in the season. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is pleased with its strong, erect growth and long, straight stems, also its blooming habit. He describes the colour as buff with pinkish-yellow shadings toward the centre. He insists that rain does not damage the blooms which ultimately open wide, and declares it to be a first-class garden Rose. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) agrees with some of Dr. Reid's comment but describes it as a fine, large, white exhibition variety. He also mentions some split-centred blooms and is critical of its behaviour in wet weather. The Editor's bushes (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) were somewhat dry on arrival and displayed little activity until early September. Thereafter they made rapid growth until hard frosts brought the season to a close. We shall await further observation before venturing to appraise its merit.

**Arlene Francis, H.T.** (Boerner, '57) Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is disappointed with the poor quality and lack of substance in the yellow blooms which fade rapidly. He adds, however that this is the most vigorous yellow variety in his garden.

**Atombombe, Fl.** (Kordes, '55) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is delighted with both the plant characteristics and the dazzling scarlet colour of the blooms which are produced continuously throughout the summer.

**Audie Murphy, H.T.** (Lammerts, '56) Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is intrigued by the beautiful, stream-lined buds and the strong growth of the bush. The blooms, however, have too few petals, open quickly, and lack lasting powers. The colour is a light red shade which is very pleasing when fresh.

**Baby Blaze, Fl.** (Kordes, '54) Mr. Butwick (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is unimpressed. His bushes were slow in becoming established and general performance has been mediocre. The bright red blooms of moderate size are characterized by a white eye but are otherwise similar to those of its Climbing namesake.

**Baccara, H.T.** (Meilland, '56) This fine garden variety has the approval of Mr. Dufton (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who describes the small but shapely blooms as orange-scarlet in colour with no fading. The Editor's specimen was planted late (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and growth fell below our expectations. The colour was quite novel and distinctive, the general impression being chestnut to mahogany, somewhat reminiscent of the shade sometimes observed in the blooms of the Climber, Frederick S. Peck. We shall observe it with interest in 1958 because we consider it promising provided it will display more vigour.

**Bacchus, H.T.** (Dickson, '53) (Date of introduction previously recorded apparently in error, as 1951) Messrs. Bryans (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and Leatham (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) report strong growth, healthy foliage and large blooms somewhat variable in colour intensity, produced rather sparsely. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) agrees with respect to its fine constitution but describes the colour as pure red. Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) has a high regard for this variety but considers the colour slightly inferior to that of Volcano. It receives high praise from Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) as a garden variety - strong growth, long stems, disease-resistant foliage and well formed, rich red blooms. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) refers to the growth as low and bushy, with stems too short for cutting. He found the medium-sized blooms very effective in the garden, their colour being bright red with a slight coppery suffusion. He comments that when established this will be a valuable garden Rose. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) asserts that it is a fine Rose when established but that it is a slow starter. He refers to the colour as "Showy cerise red". The Editor (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) agrees with Messrs. Bryans and Leatham.

**Baden-Baden, H.T.** (Kordes, '53) Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) reports marked improvement over its first-year performance - strong growth and large, fragrant, crimson blooms of exhibition quality, but not many of them. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) records satisfactory growth and well formed blooms of good colour. Mr. Thompson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers it a first-class, dark red variety. It bloomed well in June but more sparingly thereafter. The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) planted two in 1956 but one failed to establish itself and we finally discarded it. Its mate has made only moderate growth but the few blooms produced were attractive and of good quality.



**Bayadere, H.T.** (Mallerin, '54) Mr. Anderson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports slow development of the plants but a few fine, orange-pink blooms. He is hopeful. For Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) it is an outstanding variety with vigour comparable to that of Peace. He refers to attractive, glossy foliage and an abundance of orange-pink blooms showing traces of apricot. Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is quite pleased with the shapely blooms of coral shades toning to warm salmon-pink. She also mentions its vigorous growth and attractive, dark green foliage. For Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) the growth was tall and strong but not branching. He admires the high-centred, salmon-pink, moderate sized blooms of good substance and observes that the petals are stiff and of heavy texture, thus tending to preserve the good form of the flowers. He considers it very promising. Mr. Westbrook's specimen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) was slow in breaking into growth but the few blooms produced have encouraged him to hope for better results when fully established. The experience of the Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) parallels that of Messrs. Anderson and Westbrook.

**Beaute, H.T.** (Mallerin, '54) Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) affirms that this Rose deserves a place in every garden. He finds that the apricot-orange blooms last well and are excellent for cutting. He has ordered more stock. Mr. Leetham (12 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) also is an enthusiastic admirer of the well-shaped, pointed, fragrant blooms some of which are up to exhibition requirements. His group of this variety creates one of the brightest spots in his garden. Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is heartily sorry for the doubts implied in her report of last year. Beaute has improved to the extent that it has become one of her favourites although she regrets that the lovely blooms are a bit thin at times. Its first-year performance for Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) was exciting although bloom production was not on a generous scale. The long, shapely buds, developing into superlatively beautiful, deep apricot blooms of about 24 large, heavy textured petals, were borne singly on long stems. Growth was tall but not specially bushy. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) agrees that this is an exceedingly beautiful Rose although the charming blooms would benefit from a few more petals. He found it superb in the autumn.

**Belle Blonde, H.T.** (Meilland, '55) Messrs. Cadsby and Galloway both report stock received from the same source in very dry condition. Their plants, of course, failed to survive. Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is dissatisfied with the tendency toward split centres although he finds the sharp yellow colour pleasing. sta ndod o

**Bettina, H.T.** (Meilland, '53) While one of Mr. Buchanan's plants winter-killed (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 1 Can., 2 Mult.) the remainder staged a fine performance, with strong growth and many brilliant orange blooms which carry also bronze and pink tints. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) admires the bronze-orange colour of the blooms but is disappointed with the weak growth of the plant. She is considering discarding it. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) records good growth and very pleasing blooms. He ventures the prediction that it will become popular.

**Betsy McCall, Fl.** (Boerner, '56) Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports fairly strong growth and healthy foliage but she finds the blooms uninteresting, muddy colour. Mrs. Marshall (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) would like to increase her planting of this variety. She is captivated by the shapely buds and finds the colour exquisite - soft coral with yellow overtones. She is hopeful of better bloom production in its second year. It also meets the approval of Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who is fascinated by the



soft, delicate pink blooms which are borne profusely on a plant of vigorous growth.

**Bridal Robe, H.T.** (McGredy, '53) The performance of this Rose continues to disappoint Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.). While the fragrant, white blooms are of acceptable form the plants lack vigour and their spindly growth offsets any good points which this variety may possess. While growth has improved for Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) it is still below his expectations. The white, exhibition-type blooms are produced sparingly. Mrs. Matthews (5 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports large, ivory-white fragrant blooms of exhibition quality and vigorous, upright growth. (Is this magic or just good cultivation? - Ed.) Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) has a lingering fondness for the perfectly formed blooms of medium size although they are borne sparsely on undersized plants. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) had fair growth and a few good blooms but the colour was not pure white. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) tersely dismisses it as a complete failure because of poor growth. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) admires the high quality blooms but complains of the lazy plant. Additional specimens planted in 1957 failed to survive. The Editor has discarded it and is in full agreement with Dr. Reid.

**Brilliant, H.T.** (Kordes, '52) (Known as Schlosser's Brilliant in Continental Europe and as Detroit in the U.S.A.) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) declares that this variety produces the largest red blooms in his garden. He praises the strong growth, healthy foliage and the heavy substance of its flowers. Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) also has kind words for its excellent plant characteristics and its usefulness for cutting or for exhibition. Its first-year performance has impressed Mrs. Murdoch favourably (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and she is optimistic with respect to its future prospects. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls. 2 yrs.; Can.) admires the lovely blooms but reports that both plants sustained severe winter damage, leaving their recovery very much in doubt. The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) concurs in the favourable reports recorded above but adds that it has been somewhat stingy with its blooms.

**Brownell's Red Pillar No. 13, L.C.** (Brownell, '54) Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports light to medium red blooms of good Hybrid Tea form and substance produced in moderate numbers steadily throughout the season. The plant appears to be both healthy and quite hardy.

**Brownell's Pink Pillar No. 82, L.C.** (Brownell, '54) Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) continues to enjoy the clean pink, very double blooms which are borne almost continuously on a 5-foot shrub. He has found it entirely hardy. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) admits that it is interesting but big plants freeze back badly at Port Arthur. He describes it as a generous producer of small pink blooms.

**Brownell's Pink Pillar No. 83, L.C.** (Brownell, '54) Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports very bushy growth, healthy foliage and globular, light pink blooms produced freely throughout the summer. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is very pleased with its behaviour after a slow start. His specimen displayed moderate vigour and was covered with sparkling pink blooms of average diameter 3 inches.

**Brownell's Yellow Pillar No. 84, L.C.** (Brownell, '54) While in its first season Mr. Borland's specimen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reached a height of only about 3 feet it yielded an abundance of attractive, shapely yellow buds and blooms. The foliage was entirely free from disease. Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports long, arching canes and fragrant yellow blooms which resemble those of Goldilocks, and disease-resistant foliage. (Mr. Butwick

reported this as No. 83, which is light pink, so we assume that his notes refer to No. 84 - Ed.) Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) would like to see greater vigour but he is rewarded with at least a few blooms at all times and he finds this Rose quite hardy without protection.

**Buccaneer, Gr.** (Swim, '52) For Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) this vigorous, yellow, decorative Rose improves with each succeeding year. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is doubtful about it - as a Hybrid Tea the bloom quality is too poor and as a Grandiflora its bloom production is insufficient. Mr. Selwood's specimen (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; Mult.) finally succumbed but he is not overwhelmed with grief although he admits that it had its moments! The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs. Can.) remains unenthusiastic about this Rose which seems to suffer considerable winter damage.

**Burnaby, H.T.** (Eddie, '52) Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports that its second-year performance fell short of its fine effort in 1956. He is still impressed, however, by its possibilities. Mr. Hamilton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) pronounces it one of the best Hybrid Teas but would like to see more blooms. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) has nothing but praise for it. Mrs. Matthews (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) considers it outstanding in all respects as does also Mrs. Murdoch (5 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.). Prof. MacAndrews (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) and Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) both declare this to be one of the best Hybrid Teas. The Editor (3 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 2 Can., 1 Mult.) continues to esteem the well-formed blooms but would welcome more of them.

**Cafe, Fl.** (Kordes, '56) Mr. Butwick (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers that, aside from the new colour break described as "cafe au lait", this Rose has little to offer. He is critical of the shabby form and poor substance of the fragrant blooms but, in an effort to be kind, he mentions that the foliage is highly resistant to blackspot. It finds favour in the eye of Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) who regards the name as very appropriate from the standpoint of colour - a milky brown which he finds attractive. He would like to see a solid bed of this variety and is increasing his stock. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is inclined to agree with Mr. Butwick on the basis of first-year observations.

**Charming Maid, Fl.** (Le Grice, '53) This is a favourite of Mr. Buchanan (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) who extols its vigour, dark, glossy foliage and lovely salmon-orange blooms borne in abundance either singly or in small clusters. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) records strong growth and pleasing colour but insufficient bloom for a Floribunda. The Editor (4 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.) is disposed to go along with Mr. Norton, adding that the wood sustains extensive winter damage, necessitating hard pruning each spring. It must be admitted, however, that the colourful, large, single blooms are highly decorative.

**Chrysler Imperial, H.T.** (Lammerts, '52) This Rose receives unqualified praise from Mr. Barton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who records a fine performance in spite of a setback from late spring frosts. Mr. Cadsby's first-year impressions (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) are distinctly unfavourable and he is at a loss to understand the honours which have been awarded to it. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports an improvement in bloom quality but is dissatisfied with its growth. He also admits a little prejudice against it because of its name! For Mr. Hamilton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) its behaviour has improved steadily and Mr. Jubien (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) furnishes a similar report, adding that it is his best red variety for exhibition purposes. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also is quite satisfied commenting on its sturdy growth, healthy foliage and generous bloom production. Mr. Leatham (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) comments favourably on its strong growth and the quantity

of its large, fragrant blooms but complains that these are only sparsely produced. It is outstanding in Mrs. Matthew's garden (6 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) and she is fascinated by the large, fragrant blooms which deepen and become more brilliant as they open. She refers also to the long tapering buds and adds that this variety is the first and last to bloom. Mr. Mitchell (7 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; 6 Shaf., 1 Can.) regards it as indispensable for exhibition. He avers that no other variety responds more readily to good treatment although with poor culture the blooms are often mediocre. Mrs. Murdoch (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) joins the chorus of praise for the large, well-formed blooms but regrets their scarcity. It also received a high rating from Mr. McNeill (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) while Mr. Parker (6 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; Mult.) reports an all-round improvement - better colour excellent growth and less mildew. It continues to please Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 2 Can., 1 Mult.) and he is increasing his planting. He is of the opinion that this variety prefers the Multiflora understock.

**Circus, Fl.** (Swim, '56) Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is very pleased with its first-year performance. She had an abundance of bloom both early and late and suggests that a group planting of this Rose would be very effective. She particularly admires the glossy, disease-free foliage. Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) commends the novel colour, the attractive bud form and the generous early bloom. For Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) this variety has deteriorated in its second year. His plants suffered severe winter damage, failed to bloom until August and then very sparingly. It will have to improve if it is to remain. Mr. Butwick (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) comments on the spectacular buds and blooms which were produced freely on low but sturdy bushes. It attracted the attention of all garden visitors. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports good growth and fair bloom production but uncertain colour reminiscent of Masquerade. He regards it as an interesting addition to the class. Mr. Dufton (9 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) affirms that it is one of the finest bedders which attracts immediate attention. It also has earned the approval of Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who finds the bright blend of colour very agreeable as does also Mr. Hamilton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who adds that bloom production was excellent and that frequent applications of Captan kept blackspot well under control. It has a friend also in Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who finds it satisfactory in all respects. Mrs. Marshall (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who in previous observations of this Rose had experienced no desire to possess it received one plant as a substitute for another variety. She is surprised and delighted at its outstanding performance and, with furrowed brow, is endeavouring to find space for additional plants! Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) regards it as a satisfactory bedder with a symmetrical habit of growth and reasonably good bloom production. He is not unduly excited, however. The Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who received his specimen as a gift, was impressed by its early season performance, particularly the charming buds, but it accomplished little after July.

**Cleopatra, H.T.** (Kordes, '56) (Known as "Kleopatra" in Europe) Mr. Anderson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) describes it as a lovely scarlet-and-yellow bi-colour which grew and bloomed well in its first season. Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports bushy, compact growth, glossy foliage and large blooms with many medium-sized petals.

**Climbing Ena Harkness, Cl.H.T.** (Murrell, '54) While Mr. Mitchell's specimen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) did not display great vigour it produced blooms that were superior to those of the bush form. He is favourably impressed.



**Climbing Michele Meillard, Cl.H.T.** (Meillard, '51) While actually not now eligible for inclusion here because of age we are admitting it to the discussion out of deference to the Strathroy sage, Mr. Galloway, who pays eloquent tribute to the superlative beauty of its blooms, its reliably recurrent blooming habit, and its strong growth. He says "Even if it is winter-killed it is still wonderful, but if it proves to be hardy it will be marvellous".

**Climbing Pinkie, Cl.Fl.** (Dering, '52) Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is disappointed with its growth and he regards the blooms as quite undistinguished. He has budded additional stock and these maidens are showing signs of a desire to grow.

**Columbine, Fl.** (Poulsen, '53) Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) refers to this Rose as a miniature Peace, softened in colour, very attractive and a well-behaved plant. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) comments that while listed as a Floribunda this variety has all the characteristics of a Hybrid Tea. The small blooms of Peace colouring are borne on a tall plant.

**Concerto, Fl.** (Meillard, '53) Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) considers this outstanding in all respects - strong growth, an abundance of medium-sized, fiery scarlet blooms. He has ordered more stock. Mr. Butwick (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also is very pleased although he mentions that the mid-summer blooms were small in size, improving in September. Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) includes this in his favourite dozen Floribundas - which is high praise from a critical observer. Mr. Galloway (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) comments on the brilliant non-fading colour and satisfactory plant habit but would appreciate more blooms. It has also captured the imagination of Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who repeats previous favourable comment and will increase his planting of this Rose. Mr. Parker, also, is well pleased (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) although the tall, branching plant habit is not altogether to his liking. The Editor (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) will go along with Mr. Buchanan.

**Confidence, H.T.** (Meillard, '51 in Europe, '52 in U.S.A.) Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) regards this as a very satisfactory variety for general garden cultivation but has not yet had a bloom that could be considered up to exhibition quality. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) extols the form and colour of the shapely blooms and the disease-resistant foliage but complains of sparse bloom production. This is still one of the most satisfactory varieties in Prof. MacAndrews' garden (12 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; Mult.) and it improves with age. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) is pleased with its performance under favourable conditions but it did not like the wet season experienced on Vancouver Island in 1957.

**Contentment, H.T.** (Boerner, '56) Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) refers to fat buds and very large, full, deep pink blooms on a low, sturdy plant - a generous first crop but very little thereafter.

**Coral Dawn, L.C.** (Boerner, '52) Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) proclaims this an excellent pillar which made good growth in its first year and produced recurrently attractive coral-pink blooms of acceptable form.

**Coppelia, H.T.** (Meillard, '52) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) considers this one of the best bedders - bushy growth, healthy foliage, profuse blooming habit and attractive, cream-to-light orange colour.

**Coy Colleen, H.T.** (McGredy, '53) Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) is captivated by the exquisite, milky-white buds with their slight pink flush but regrets that the open flowers are too thin and the plant of only moderate vigour. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) agrees with respect to the beaut-



iful, long, tapering buds. He finds, however, that the blooms suffer severely from moisture, many becoming completely ruined in a period of prolonged rainfall. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) also comments on the charm and refinement of the bud form but complains that both bloom production and foliage are sparse and that the growth, while steadily improving, is still not strong.

**Danse de Feu, L.C.** (Mallerin, '54) (This apparently is the Rose which is being sold under the name "Spectacular" in the U.S.) In the hope of obtaining better performance Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) transferred his plant to another location and it has since shown stronger growth and recurrent bloom. He admires the bright, orange-vermilion blooms and will now increase his planting.

**Daphne Gandy, Fl.** (Leenders, '52) This was the most outstanding Floribunda in Mr. Buchanan's garden (8 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) in 1957. The glowing, bright crimson colour of the large blooms was the subject of comment from all visitors and the bushy, branching plants were highly floriferous.

**Dean Collins, Gr.** (Lammerts, '52) Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is disappointed, the few blooms produced having been very ordinary.

**Dirigent, R.Kor.** (Kordes, '56) Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports an attractive shrub of 4' producing recurrently full, crimson blooms of fine form. He regards it as very promising.

**Dortmund, R.Kor.** (Kordes, '53) The first-year impressions of Mr. Anderson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) are very favourable. He reports satisfactory growth and a fair number of fine scarlet blooms. Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) describes the blooms as bright scarlet with a prominent white eye and he also admires the foliage which is comparable to that of holly. He mentions that this variety is more suitable for a fence or other support than as a shrub owing to the flexibility of the canes. He had very little late bloom.

**Dr.F.Debat, H.T.** (Meilland, '48 in Europe, '52 in U.S.A.) Messrs. Bryans (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.), Galloway (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.), Hamilton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.), Leatham (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.), Parker (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; Mult.) and the Editor (6 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) accord this Rose top rating in all respects save bloom production which they find unsatisfactory. Messrs. Jubien (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can. and Mult.) and Westbrook (5 pls.; 2-4 yrs.; Can.) give it their unqualified recommendation and Mr. Jubien is increasing his planting.

**Eden Rose, H.T.** (Meilland, '50 in Europe, '53 in U.S.A.) This Rose has an enthusiastic admirer in Mr. Bryans (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who finds it very satisfying with respect to both plant characteristics and bloom quality. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) is critical of sparse bloom but is otherwise satisfied. Mrs. Murdoch (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports a big, healthy bush and an occasional magnificent exhibition bloom. In wet weather, however, all the blooms "ball" and discolour badly. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is in substantial agreement with Mr. Bryans but with the added comment that the petals are rather short and that bloom production could be better. Dr. Reid (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) declares it to be the best deep pink variety, with all the qualities of a good Rose for bedding, cutting or exhibition. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) admits that it can be excellent but a majority of the blooms are too flat in shape for his taste. He agrees with Messrs. Galloway and Parker that bloom production is poor. On the basis of first-year observations the Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) concurs in Mr. Selwood's comment.

**Enterprise, Fl.** (Kordes, '57) This variety has earned the lofty opinion

of Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) and he is quite optimistic over its future prospects. He describes it as a heavy producer in trusses of distinctive and beautiful peach-pink blooms with a deep orange shade on the reverse of the petals. The plant habit, vigour and foliage are beyond criticism.

**Ethel Sanday, H.T.** (Mee, '54) This Rose has won the approval of Mr. Anderson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) who reports strong growth and beautiful, shapely apricot-yellow blooms. He would plant more if he had space available. Its 1957 performance was below the expectations of Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) but this may have been due to damage caused by the preceding severe winter. He had poor growth and few blooms. Mr. Dufton (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) comments that the weak autumn colour tends to make him forget the beauty and superb quality of the earlier blooms (Shame! - Ed.) Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) will reserve judgment. She received a very small bush which made little growth and produced only a few commonplace blooms in September. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1 - 2 yrs.; Can.) who reported very favourably on this Rose last year, has not revised his appraisal. He has noted an improvement in its second year. Mr. Leetham (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) considers it very good as an early bloomer, with satisfactory growth and healthy foliage. Mr. Mitchell (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) lauds the shapely, apricot-yellow blooms and the vigorous growth but has noted some damage in wet weather. It basks in the sunshine of Mrs. Murdoch's smile (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) and she has added three more plants. She gives it a high rating for both garden and exhibition purposes. Messrs. McNeill (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) and Norton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) both report excellent performance and it also receives high marks from Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) although he, like Mr. Mitchell, has noted that it is impatient of rain. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) reports an improvement over previous years but he still finds the colour weak. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) records entire satisfaction with its early season performance but it goes off colour after June. He comments on its beautiful foliage as does also Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1 - 3 yrs.; Can.) who adds that it has improved in all respects over previous years. The Editor (2 pls.; 2 - 3 yrs.; Can.) finds himself in agreement with Messrs. Dufton and Selwood.

**Fanfare, Fl.** (Swim, '56) Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Shaf.) burns her bridges and asserts that this is the prettiest bush in her bed of Floribundas. The wide open blooms of coral-orange and creamy-pink remind her of water lilies and their beauty is enhanced by large, glossy foliage. The growth habit is rather low and spreading.

**Feurio, Fl.** (Kordes, '57) In the opinion of Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) this is a splendid bedder. He reports bushy growth of moderate height and an abundance of bright, orange-scarlet blooms.

**Fort Vancouver, H.T.** (Swim, '56) Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is very favourably impressed with this tall growing pink blend. The growth is very strong, a characteristic which should be borne in mind when selecting a location for it. Bloom is freely produced.

**Fred Streeter, H.T.** (Kordes, '55) Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports that this excelled all other yellow varieties in his garden in 1957 - vigorous, bushy growth, and large, 5 - inch flowers which are well formed and fragrant. (This Rose should not be confused with a Moyesii hybrid of the same name introduced in England in 1950 by Messrs. Hilling.)

**Frensham's Companion, Fl.** (Morse, '52) Mr. Leetham (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) reports tremendous growth, abundant bloom and disease-resistant foliage. The Editor (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) agrees but still dislikes the colour

which is neither red nor pink but an unpleasant shade between the two.

**Friedrich Schwarz, H.T.** (Kordes, '51) While one year too old for this discussion we are including this little known variety because of several favourable reports. Mr. Leetham (10 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is very pleased with its strong growth, disease-free foliage, and heavy bloom production, shapely buds and rich fragrance. He adds, however, that the blooms are slightly flat when fully opened. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) also is favourably impressed and is ordering more stock. He mentions good growth and large, sweetly scented, crimson blooms on long stems, with no indication of the dull colour which was reported last year. The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is satisfied with its vigour and foliage but considers the blooms too flat in form and not particularly attractive.

**Frolic, Fl.** (Swim, '53) This has performed well in Mr. Buchanan's garden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) and he is increasing his planting. He suggests that the four-foot plants would make an excellent hedge. His specimen was covered with attractive pink blooms throughout the entire season.

**Fruhlingschnee, H.Sp.** (Kordes, '54) Mr. Mitchell (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) proclaims this and its older sisters, Fruhlingsgold and Fruhlingsmorgen, to be the most beautiful members of the Rose family - and who are we to argue with him? It is hardy, vigorous up to six feet, with leathery, light green, disease-free foliage, and the shrub is completely covered for two to three weeks in late May and early June with four-inch single blooms of purest white.

**Fusilier, Fl.** (Morey, '57) Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports a generous supply of medium sized, very full blooms of a startling red shade produced in large clusters.

**F. W. Alesworth, H.T.** (Norman, '53) This tall, dark and handsome gentleman has aroused the interest of Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.). She is intrigued by the powerful fragrance as well as the rich crimson colour of the shapely blooms. The first-year impressions of Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) are also favourable and he, too, is captivated by the high quality, dark colour and heavy fragrance of the large blooms. Mr. Westbrook's specimen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) was slow in becoming established but performed well later in the season. He will plant more stock.

**Gail Borden, H.T.** (Kordes, '57) Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) describes this newcomer as of low, sturdy growth habit, producing very large, full, deep pink blooms of better shape than either Contentment or Peaceful. He was disappointed with bloom production and noted that not all blooms were of exhibition quality.

**Glacier, Fl.** (Boerner, '52) Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) regards this as inferior to Irene of Denmark. The blooms of Glacier are too large for his liking and do not give the mass effect which he considers essential in a Floribunda. His foliage was entirely healthy. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) still esteems this Rose although he observes that it does not bloom continuously throughout the season. The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) also considers this bushy, low growing Rose worth retaining but would welcome more of the handsome flowers.

**Gladiator, L.C.** (Malandrone, int. J. & P. '55) Mr. Barton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is optimistic about the future prospects of this variety. While planted late his specimen made good growth and produced a fair number of well-formed, deep red blooms. Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is not entirely satisfied with its performance and has moved it to a new position. In



1957 it yielded only a half-dozen blooms, all of Hybrid Tea form, on 2' stems. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports moderate growth and recurrent bloom. While the flowers carry many petals he is critical of the harsh, uncertain colour which he describes as midway between red and pink. Mrs. Marshall's plant (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) failed to distinguish itself but as a result of observations of established plants elsewhere, she is convinced that this Rose possesses merit. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.), who obviously is not excited about it, reports rose-red blooms of Hybrid Tea form borne intermittently on a 4' plant. Mr. Westbrook's specimen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) failed to do much climbing but it produced a few pleasing reddish blooms. He will reserve judgment until after it has passed through a winter.

**Golden Fleece, Fl.** (Boerner, '55) Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) finds this an interesting Floribunda with attractive yellow blooms. It made a pleasant, sunny spot in her garden. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Shaf.) is unenthusiastic, referring to the colour as dull pinkish-buff. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Shaf.) reports sturdy but compact growth and blooms of good quality and pleasing colour. He will increase his planting. Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is critical and is sure there are many better yellow varieties. He finds that the colour fades quickly and that the blooms have no lasting powers. He also noted a high degree of susceptibility to blackspot. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports rather large blooms of a pale apricot-yellow shade which fades quickly.

**Golden Masterpiece, H.T.** (Boerner, '54) Mr. Buchanan's former enthusiasm (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) for this much advertised Rose has cooled considerably. Its 1957 performance was very disappointing - poor growth and a few blooms of large size. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) records vigorous growth but sparse bloom. He admired the colour but the blooms were lacking in substance. Mr. Galloway's specimen (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) expired - unwept, unhonoured and unsung. Mrs. Matthews (2 pls. 2 yrs.; Can.) comments on the long, pointed buds and large, golden yellow blooms which sometimes appeared with split centres. She admired the lustrous, dark green, disease-resistant foliage. Prof. MacAndrews (6 pls.; 1 - 3 yrs.; Mult.) has observed that it deteriorates with age. He is also critical of sparse bloom, poor quality and blackspot. Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) also complains of high susceptibility to blackspot. He had tall growth, fair bloom production and good colour. While Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) had tall, erect growth and a few good buds in autumn he will discard this Rose when the need for more garden space arises. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.), when faced with the necessity of reducing the number of his plants, decided that this variety was expendable and accordingly has discarded it. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1 - 3 yrs.; Can.) rates it "just fair". He complains that the large blooms open flat too quickly and that the plants suffer severely in winter. He considers it much over-advertised. The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) agrees with Mr. Westbrook and wishes he had the courage of Mr. Selwood - it really should be discarded.

**Golden Revelry, H.T.** (McGredy, '52) Mr. Leatham (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) is keenly disappointed with its weak growth, susceptibility to blackspot and blooms of poor quality. He will discard it.

**Golden Showers, L.C.** (Lammerts, '56) Planted late, Mrs. Baillie's specimen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) failed to make much growth but, having seen it elsewhere, she is impressed with its possibilities. Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is satisfied with its first year performance and affirms that it is one of the best yellow Climbers seen to date. The large, bright yellow, fragrant



blooms have fair substance and his young plant attained a height of 5 feet. Mr. Cadsby (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also admires the clean colour but complains that the blooms lack substance. One of his plants made moderate growth and the other very little. Mr. Galloway's plant (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) accomplished nothing but he has observed it doing well elsewhere and is hopeful. Mr. Haslett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is pleased with bloom production, which was recurrent, and with the very attractive colour. His plant was bushy in growth, with no long canes. Mrs. Marshall (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) was rewarded with a few blooms of pleasing colour on a plant of satisfactory vigour. She is particularly fond of the well-shaped buds but the mature blooms opened out rather flat. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) admired the semi-double, golden yellow blooms and the leathery, glossy foliage. His plant reached a height of 4 feet and produced bloom both early and late. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) declares that in bloom and foliage it is very similar to High Noon. He will reserve judgment. It has a friend in Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who reports exceptional vigour - up to 6 feet - and many lovely blooms which were particularly beautiful in the bud stage. He mentions that the canes are too rigid for training horizontally and this might constitute a problem in connection with winter protection. He comments, also, that the blooms appear to be more lasting in water than when left on the bush.

**Grace de Monaco, H.T.** (Meilland, '56) Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) says tersely "Save your money". Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) considers it a distinctive variety but not prolific. He had tall, strong growth and long stems. The long, shapely buds open slowly to a wide, flat bloom, 5½" in diameter, full and fragrant. He describes the colour as bright rose pink with silvery reverse, the pink and white shades not suffused but distinct. He observed no signs of a repeat crop of bloom but is hopeful that when established it may improve in that respect. Mr. Witmer (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports fair growth but sparse bloom and he, also, hopes for better performance when fully established. The Editor's specimen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) was planted late and while it grew moderately well it produced only one large bloom. We shall see.

**Grand Gala, H.T.** (Meilland, '54) Mr. Buchanan (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) is fascinated by the unusual colour - light red with a silvery white reverse. He finds the blooms, which are borne on strong, bushy plants, long lasting. Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports a great improvement over its first-year effort. He has become reconciled to the colour contrast and is beginning to like it. Mr. Hamilton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) received a poor plant but after a slow start it made reasonably good growth. He finds the distinctive colour tones very pleasing. The bomb-shaped blooms held their colour and form well and were particularly attractive in autumn. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) records disappointment and will discard it. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) joins Mr. Hamilton in praising its colour, vigour and floriferousness but is critical of the form of the blooms due to the fact that the centre petals are too short. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 - 2 yrs.; Mult.) comments that the unusual colour stands out in the garden. He also complains that the centre petals are too short but bloom production on the low, bushy plants was satisfactory. The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is still unimpressed.

**Grandmaster, H.M.** (Kordes, '52) Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) is fond of the semi-double, apricot blooms which are borne freely over a long period and last well when cut. The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) concurs in Mr. Parker's report but adds that the interesting early colour fades

to quite an extent as the blooms develop.

**Handsome Red, H.T.** (Brownell, '54) Faithful to the end Mr. Galloway (several plants) still maintains that this is the brightest red variety in his garden. It grows and blooms well, and is healthy and hardy.

**Henri Mallerin, H.T.** (Mallerin, '55) Mr. Leetham (10 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is pleased with its first-year behaviour, commenting on its beautiful buds which are yellow, tinged with pink on opening. He finds the growth vigorous and the foliage healthy.

**Henry Ford, H.T.** (H. & S., '54) Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports poor growth but one or two really good blooms. The Editor lost his single specimen and on the basis of his observations has decided not to replace it.

**Hobby, Fl.** (Tantau, '55) Mr. Anderson (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports that in semi-shade this Rose proved to be a very prolific bloomer. The coral-red blooms are borne in large clusters. Mr. Norton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) would like to see stronger growth but is fond of the colourful blooms.

**Irene of Denmark, Fl.** (Poulsen, '52) Mr. Cadsby (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) regards this as an outstanding white Floribunda although the individual blooms are small. It also has earned the approval of Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who reports good growth, healthy foliage and an abundance of bloom. The blooms display their most attractive form when about one-half open. It is a favourite of Mrs. Marshall (7 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who finds the blooms extremely attractive, especially in their early stages of development. She has observed no evidence of disease on the foliage. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) declares this to be the best white Floribunda to date. His plants are usually covered with bloom and present quite a striking appearance in the garden. The Editor (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) agrees with Messrs. Cadsby and Parker but still insists that the foliage requires careful attention.

**Isle Haberland, Fl.** (Kordes, '56) Mr. Anderson (4 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports fair growth and moderate bloom production in its first year. The colour is an unusual shade of carmine.

**Isobel Harkness, H.T.** (Norman, '57) Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports strong, upright growth, long, shapely buds, blooms of excellent colour but form a little loose. It appears to bloom profusely.

**Jiminy Cricket, Fl.** (Boerner, '54) Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) found the autumn blooms very charming, while those of midsummer were inclined to fade. Her plant made only moderate growth but the foliage was free of disease. Mr. Cadsby (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports satisfactory vigorous sparse bloom but bright, attractive colour. This variety has grown in size and in the esteem of Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Shaf.) while Mr. Parker (6 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) also is pleased with its performance. He reports strong, bushy growth and bright, fragrant blooms which vary in colour intensity during the season according to variations in atmospheric and moisture conditions.

**Josephine Bruce, H.T.** (Bees, '53) Mr. Barton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is disappointed. While he had fair growth he considers that the blooms need more petals and he finds that this Rose does not withstand the northern winters or spring frosts at all well. After a slow start in Mr. Bryans' garden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) this variety performed in fine fashion and he now considers it his best crimson Hybrid Tea. It has firmly established itself in the affections of Mr. Buchanan (6 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) and he is at a loss to under-

stand how it escaped attention for so long a period. Occasional blooms are not well shaped but otherwise it is beyond criticism. Mr. Dufton (9 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.) ranks it among the best of the dark crimson varieties and his only complaint is based on its rather spreading habit of growth. This defect, if such it be, is also mentioned by Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) 2 pls.; 1 yr. Mult.) who admires the velvety texture of the petals and the rich colour and fragrance of the blooms a few of which, however, are rather small and poorly formed. Mr. Keegan (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) pronounces it excellent, adding that good cultivation is amply rewarded by first-class exhibition blooms. Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.), Mr. Mitchell (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) and Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) join hands and raise their voices in unstinted praise of this Rose. They refer to the velvety, dark crimson, fragrant blooms and the sturdy branching growth. Mrs. Matthews mentions a slight tendency to mildew but Mr. Mitchell finds the foliage healthy and points out that the heavy-textured leaves are carried well up to the neck of the bloom. He declares without hesitation that this is the best dark red variety in commerce. Mrs. Murdoch murmurs "Lovely - lovely - lovely" and adds that she has ordered 4 more plants of this charming Brunette. Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) abandons his usual caution and describes it as magnificent in all respects. He will plant more stock. Mr. Norton (6 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) is enamoured of the blooms but repeats other complaints about its habit of growth. He also hints at susceptibility to blackspot. It receives high marks from Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who refers to the strong, well-shaped bush - in contrast to other comments - excellent bloom production and the high average quality of the dark, glowing crimson blooms some of which are up to exhibition standards. He suggests that its fragrance is not as strong as that of Ena Harkness. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) terms it a beautiful and interesting variety. He notes, however, that some blooms are a little thin. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) introduces a discordant note, condemning it as poor in performance, lacking in quality and definitely not winter resistant in his area. The Editor (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) continues to entertain a high regard for this outstanding variety. We have no objection to its spreading, branching habit, inherited, no doubt, from its parent, Crimson Glory, while the blooms, particularly those of autumn, are of ineffable charm. In this area the fragrance of Ena Harkness when compared to that of Josephine Bruce is "as moonlight is to sunlight, and as water is to wine".

**Kassel, Cl.H.T.** (Kordes, '57) Mr. Dufton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) refers to this as a new break in Shrub Roses with brilliant red spikes of flowers. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports 4' growth, healthy foliage and full blooms of Sondermeldung colour but no repeat bloom as yet.

**Kinncup, H.T.** (Le Grice, '54) Dr. Reid comments (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) that although slow in becoming established this has developed into a low strong bush, bearing medium-sized blooms of good substance and deep, dandelion-yellow colour. It bears blooms of the deepest yellow shade that he has seen.

**Koln am Rhein, R.Kor.** (Kordes, '56) This shrub made growth up to 4' in its first year for Mr. Anderson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) and produced a few beautiful pink blooms. He considers it promising. Mr. Norton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports poor growth and uninteresting pink blooms.

**Konrad Adenauer, H.T.** (Tantau, '55) The first-year impressions of Mr. Anderson (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) are favourable. He refers to strong, healthy growth and a fair number of large, globular, crimson blooms. Mr. Buchanan



(1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) also is pleased, recording marked improvement over its first-season performance. He finds the large, fragrant blooms quite distinctive inasmuch as each petal is deeply serrated. It was quite outstanding for Mr. Dufton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who is delighted with the handsome blooms of exhibition quality borne on vigorous bushes. Mr. Mitchell (4 pls.; 1 - 2 yrs.; Can.) accords it a high rating for both bedding and exhibition purposes. He refers to bushy, branching growth, healthy foliage and large, crimson blooms which do not reveal their centres even when fully opened. Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also is intrigued by the dark, beautifully formed exhibition blooms as is also Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) although he cautiously decides to withhold judgment until after further observation.

**Korona, Fl.** (Kordes, '53) Mr. Anderson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is pleased with the blazing orange-scarlet blooms and will continue to watch it with deep interest. Mr. Butwick (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers it one of the best of the orange-scarlet Floribundas. He had vigorous, erect growth and glossy foliage which suffered slightly from blackspot late in the season. Mr. Dufton (12 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) regards it as outstanding in its colour group and quite worthy of its N.R.S. Gold Medal. Mr. Mitchell (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) agrees, commenting also on its large clusters of brilliant blooms which are very freely borne. Mr. Norton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) expresses disappointment with both growth and the colour of the blooms.

**Lady Maisie Robinson, H.T.** (Kordes, '55) While classified by The National Rose Society of Great Britain as a Hybrid Tea, Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) states that it behaves like a Floribunda. He reports an abundance of large, two-toned pink blooms of pleasing form on a bushy, spreading plant. Mr. Norton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 1 Can.) admires the blooms but is critical of their poor lasting powers - one day in summer heat and three days in cooler autumn weather. He plans to discard it unless there is improved performance this year.

**La Jolla, H.T.** (Swim, '54) Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) and Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) both report a marked improvement over its first-year behaviour - better growth and higher bloom quality. Mrs. Murdoch has gradually become reconciled to its colour which at first she was inclined to dislike. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) considers it much overrated. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 - 3 yrs.; Shaf.) records that the "balling" of blooms reported last year was not evident in the dry summer of 1957. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) mentions that growth was slow but he admired the shapely blooms which were of pleasing colour. He would welcome more of them, however.

**Leverkusen, R.Kor.** (Kordes, '54) Mr. Anderson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports that in its first year this shrub attained a height of 4 feet and produced a fair number of attractive yellow blooms.

**Lichterloh, H.Eg.** (Tantau, '53) In its first season Mr. Anderson's specimen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) made 3 foot growth and bloomed continuously throughout the summer. The non-fading, crimson, semi-double blooms last well and he will increase his stock of this variety. Mr. Mitchell (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) concurs in Mr. Anderson's favourable report, commenting further on the small, glossy, healthy foliage and the ever-blooming habit. The Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) was well pleased with its performance and agrees with the views expressed by Messrs. Anderson and Mitchell.



**Lilibet, Fl.** (Lindquist, '55) (This name, which was unauthorized is not recognized in Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand and we regret that Canadian nurseries have slavishly followed the practice of United States firms in thus listing it.) Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) is very disappointed with its 1957 showing while Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) has discarded it. Mr. Hamilton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) reports excellent growth, healthy foliage and satisfactory bloom production. He finds the charming buds very useful in table arrangements. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) furnishes a similar favourable report, adding that the buds are its most attractive feature. Mr. Planche (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports poor growth and susceptibility to mildew. He found the buds and blooms attractive in the cool weather of autumn. It has a friend in Mr. Selwood (5 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult. and Shaf.) who records excellent growth, healthy foliage and heavy bloom production. He derives much pleasure from the dainty buds.

**Lily Dawber, H.T.** (Kordes, '52) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) reports continued improvement and he considers this to be one of his best red bedding Roses. The bushes are low, sturdy and very floriferous while the colour is a deep but bright shade of crimson.

**Lilac Time, H.T.** (McGredy, '55) While Mrs. Matthew's specimen was slow in breaking into growth (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) it improved as the season advanced and she found the lilac-lavender shade of the fragrant blooms quite interesting. Mr. Mitchell (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) predicts that this Rose will become popular when better known. He had bushy, upright growth and shapely blooms of lilac-lavender, carrying a delicious scent. The first blooms were small but those of autumn were large and substantial. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) regards it as inferior to Prelude although both growth and bloom production were satisfactory. He mentions that the lilac colour of the buds changes to pink in the open bloom.

**Living, H.T.** (Lammers, '57) It has aroused the enthusiasm of Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) whose specimen grew into a large, well-rounded, shrub-like bush. The blooms are a warm orange-red blend and very striking in the garden. She terms it a vivid and valuable addition. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also reports vigorous, branching growth and orange-red blooms with a gold base borne singly on good stems. Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) exclaims "Why saddle a Rose with such a name?" He comments on its strong growth and large, semi-double, loosely formed, orange-red blooms on long stems. The blooms open fast and also drop their petals quickly.

**Love Song, H.T.** (Fisher, int. C-P., '55) Mr. Dufton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) has overcome his doubts of last year and now declares that this Rose is deserving of a place in the garden. He quite enjoyed the large, colourful blooms. While rather slow in making growth Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; shaf.) was finally rewarded by very large blooms in lovely, blended shades of pink and yellow. It is not Mr. Galloway's idea of a "Love Song" (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.). He reports little growth and a few blooms of indefinite colour. It receives an affirmative vote from Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) although bloom production fell below his expectations. He has words of praise for the excellent plant characteristics and the attractive blooms. Autumn bloom was conspicuously absent. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is captivated by the beautiful blend of colour in the large blooms and records that they reveal their maximum attractiveness in cool weather. Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports good growth and plenty of large, full, colourful blooms in June but not much thereafter. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2

yrs.; Mult.) agrees with most of the favourable comment recorded above. He describes the large blooms as bright, rose-pink on the face of the petals with strong yellow on the reverse. He adds that the blooms have good substance for a bi-colour.

**Lumina, Fl.** (Tantau, '55) Mr. Anderson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is pleased with its first-season behaviour. He had fair growth and striking blooms of an unusual blend of orange and brick-red.

**Luther Russell, Fl.** (Morse, '57) Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) recommends this salmon-pink sport of Korona. He had excellent growth and profuse bloom.

**Madame Louis Laperriere, H.T.** (Laperriere, '52) Mr. Galloway (2 pls. 1 - 2 yrs.; Can.) esteems this Rose highly for bedding purposes. It grows and blooms well and the flowers are of rich, dark colour. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) agrees, mentioning in addition its low, sturdy growth, healthy foliage, prolificacy and fragrance. He will increase his stock. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports poor growth in its first year. He comments that the blooms are of better form than those of Etoile de Hollande but less fragrant. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) can detect no fragrance but asserts that the blooms are otherwise much superior to those of Etoile de Hollande. Growth is strong and the foliage healthy. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers this Rose very promising. He mentions shapely, fairly fragrant, crimson blooms on long stems.

**Madame Rene Coty, H.T.** (Meilland, '55) Mr. Haslett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) has words of praise for its vigorous growth and large, full flowers which last well when cut. The colour is two-tone carmine on the face of the petals with light yellow on the reverse. Mr. Witmer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also is pleased, referring to beautiful bi-coloured blooms produced almost continuously until late autumn.

**Magenta, H.T.** (Kordes, '54) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports tall, erect growth and an abundance of bloom throughout the season - sometimes appearing crowded and top-heavy. He finds the deep mauve colour very attractive.

**Mahina, H.T.** (Meilland, '52) This has earned a permanent place in Mr. Buchanan's garden (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.). He describes it as outstanding in all respects - large, bushy plants, healthy foliage, pleasing reddish-apricot blooms. He will increase his planting. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1 - 2 yrs.; Can.) appraises this as a good bedding Rose - low, bushy plants, rather sparse bloom production, colourful, full, short-petalled blooms borne on short stems. Its performance improved in its second year. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) considers this a satisfactory bedding Rose, producing freely fragrant blooms of an interesting blend of colour.

**Mahogany, H.T.** (Kordes, '54) While Mrs. Gallagher's specimen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) was slow in breaking into growth it produced one gorgeous bloom of sheer delight and which she will long remember. It had the air of an old-fashioned plush Rose, wide open, its softly wrinkled petals a bronzy yellow with a mahogany tone. Mr. Westbrook's plant (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) took so long to get established that it did not have time to bloom before frost overtook it.

**Mardi Gras, H.T.** (J. & P., '54) Mr. Leetham (12 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is well pleased with the beautiful, deep crimson blooms which are borne freely on strong, healthy bushes.

**Margaret, H.T.** (Dicksen, '54) Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) admires the beautiful, soft pink, shapely blooms with a delicate fragrance although they occasionally "ball" in cool or wet weather. His plant displayed satisfactory vigour. Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports strong, tall growth and fine exhibition blooms. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) regrets that his plant failed to recover from its weakened condition caused by blackspot infection in the wet season of 1956. He has a few "maidens" of his own budding and is pinning his hopes on these. It is one of the first to bloom in Mr. Keenan's garden (2 pls.; 2 - 3 yrs.; Can.). He terms it excellent and will increase his planting. Mr. Lawton (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is satisfied with his first-year results. While his plants were slow in breaking into growth, possibly due to delays in transit, their later development was rapid and he is delighted with the lovely blooms which were produced freely from July until November. It has performed well for Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) - good growth and attractive blooms of pink shaded with yellow carried on long stems. Mr. Mitchell (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) also has words of praise for the large, well formed blooms of two-toned pink and for the vigour and health of the plants. Mrs. Murdoch (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) considers it the best new pink variety in years, with its large, full blooms of high quality, its strong growth and healthy foliage. Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) shares Mrs. Murdoch's lofty opinion of this Rose, referring to its full, shapely blooms on long, firm stems. He had good growth but mentions that blackspot appeared late in the season. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports bushy, spreading growth and large, well formed, mildly fragrant, two-toned clean pink blooms lighter on the reverse. His foliage has been free from blackspot. Mr. Thompson (2 pls.; 1 - 2 yrs.; Can.) also regards it as a very satisfactory variety strong growth and shapely, light pink blooms produced freely over a long period. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1 - 2 yrs.; Can.) considers it indispensable. He repeats the favourable comment recorded above and mentions that it is hardy and disease-resistant. The Editor confesses that his two experiences with Margaret have been disappointing. We have re-ordered it, however, and shall try again, confident that our friends cannot all be wrong!

**Margot Amos, H.T.** (McGredy, '52) While Mr. Leatham (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) appreciates the shapely, pointed buds they are produced very sparingly and growth seems weak.

**Mariqold, H.T.** (Lens, '55) Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports large, scentless, apricot-salmon blooms borne on big, bushy plants. The blooms last well and are useful for cutting.

**Meg, C.H.T.** (Gosset, int. Harkness, '55) Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is tired of waiting for Meg to bloom but will stay his hand for one more year. Mr. Norton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) also complains of winter damage and consequent failure to bloom. The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) too is impatient but our specimen made fairly good growth in 1957 and we are hopeful that we shall be rewarded in 1958. This variety apparently is not very hardy.

**Message, H.T.** (Meilland, '55) Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) had little growth and sparse bloom in its first year. He will reserve judgment pending further observation. Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 1 - 2 yrs.; Mult.) is very much impressed and suggests that this may turn out to be an outstanding white variety. Mr. Galloway received a poor plant which failed to survive and its replacement fared no better. In its second year its performance improved somewhat for Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) but he is still doubtful. Mr. Lawton's experience parallels that of Mr. Galloway. Prof. Mac-



Andrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports medium-sized blooms borne on a bushy plant of moderate vigour. While not without merit he is doubtful that it will take many ribbons. Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports strong, bushy growth and white blooms with occasionally a tinge of green reminiscent of Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. The long-lasting blooms are shapely and he is increasing his stock. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) finds the blooms very pleasing - occasionally appearing with a trace of pinkish-yellow - but too few in number. His plant has shown strong growth and the blooms average 24 petals. He considers it promising. The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is pleased with its vigorous, branching growth and with bloom production. The individual blooms, however, in our opinion do not equal those of its parent, Virgo, for perfection of form and elegance. We regard it as a good garden variety but not by any means sensational.

**Midnight, H.T.** (Swim, '56) Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and the Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) agree that this variety is overrated. The rather small, dark crimson, semi-double blooms appear to possess little quality but the Editor will retain it for at least another year.

**Miss France, Fl** (Gaujard, '56) Mr. Anderson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) lost one of his plants but the survivor grew well and produced many attractive blooms of a fiery red shade. Mr. Norton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports fair growth, healthy foliage and a few good blooms. He is not entirely satisfied, however, and intimates that performance will have to improve if it is to remain.

**Mitzi, H.T.** (Meilland, '56) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) will give it one more year in which to improve - any change would have to represent an improvement! He reports weak growth, small, light yellow blooms of poor quality and susceptibility to blackspot.

**Mojave, H.T.** (Swim, '53) This Rose has a good record in Mr. Galloway's garden (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; Shaf. and Mult.). He mentions vigorous, erect growth and abundance of attractive blooms of striking colour. Its performance has improved for Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) who also had strong growth and profuse bloom. Mrs. Marshall (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) is pleased with the beautiful orange colour of the blooms, particularly those of autumn. She classifies it, however, as a shy bloomer. Mr. Parker (6 pls.; 5 yrs.; Mult.) reports excellent growth, novel colour and blooms of good shape in their early stages but lacking in petalage. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) dismisses it with the comment that colour is its most important feature.

**Mollie Bishop, H.T.** (Robinson, '51) While actually too old for this discussion, we are including it because of Mrs. Matthew's favourable report (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) and because it is not well known. She records strong growth and large, exhibition blooms of pink, flushed coral.

**Montezuma, Gr.** (Swim, '55) Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is delighted, reporting freedom from disease, floriferousness and lovely blooms of good form. The experience of Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) has been unsatisfactory. He planted two in April, 1956, both of which grew and bloomed well in their first year. They suffered severely, however, in the following winter and one was killed outright. The second specimen failed to recover fully and has since been discarded. Mr. Dufton (6 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) regards it as outstanding in all respects, with growth and foliage beyond criticism. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Shaf.) is quite enchanted by its lovely orange-salmon blooms and declares it to be a really grand Grandiflora. Although Mr. Hamilton's specimen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Shaf.) was in poor condition when received and as a result was slow in breaking into



growth it ultimately developed splendidly and he is very pleased with the colour and quality of the blooms. It also has earned the respect and admiration of Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who commends it highly. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) furnishes a similar report and will increase his stock. He cut the last three blooms from it on 1 st. November. Mrs. Marshall (1 std.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is very favourably impressed and will add several more to her planting of this Rose. She comments that the unusual and very exciting colour stands out in the garden and she was amazed at the lasting qualities of the blooms. It has all the requisites of a first-class Rose in the opinion of Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and she emphasizes that if disbudded the blooms can be of exhibition quality. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) agrees with other ardent admirers of this Rose but suggests that it really should be classed as a Hybrid Tea. Mr. Norton (4 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is delighted with it and regards it as superior in all respects to Queen Elizabeth. While Mr. Parker's specimen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) has not done well he has observed this Rose in fine form in other gardens so he will increase his stock. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) avers that it has no serious faults and that specimen blooms can easily be obtained by disbudding. Mr. Witmer (10 pls.; 1 - 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports a generally fine performance but on the basis of its 1957 behaviour he prefers Queen Elizabeth. The Editor (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Shaf. and Can.) concurs in the other favourable reports recorded herein but, like Mr. Mitchell, believes it should be classified as a Hybrid Tea.

**Morgensonne, Fl.** (Kordes, '54) Mr. Anderson (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports attractive yellow blooms on plants of moderate vigour. He expects that growth will be stronger when fully established.

**Moonsprite, Fl.** (Swim, '57) This creamy-yellow Floribunda enjoys the enthusiastic approval of Mr. Hamilton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who comments that the delicately lovely, many petalled blooms show a faint pink flush on the outer petals. They are very freely produced on an erect-growing plant and are mildly fragrant. He considers the blooms very suitable for small table arrangements.

**Moulin Rouge, Fl.** (Meilland, '53) Mr. Buchanan (6 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) reports vigorous, spreading growth, healthy foliage and lots of brilliant scarlet blooms which do not fade. Its fault is that the blooms do not shed their spent petals cleanly. It also has a friend in Mr. Butwick (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who comments on the velvety red blooms, borne in trusses, and endowed with excellent lasting qualities. While it has considerable merit he regards it as inferior to Red Favourite. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 - 2 yrs.; Mult.) describes it as a very pleasing variety, producing freely its bright, semi-double, crimson-scarlet blooms of medium size. The bloom trusses are not unduly crowded and are unaffected by rain while the foliage is disease-resistant. The Editor (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) will go along with Mr. Parker's comment but, like Mr. Butwick, we prefer Red Favourite amongst the moderate growing crimson Floribundas. None of these, however, can equal the performance of the incomparable Frensham.

**Nymph, Fl.** (Dickson, '53) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) finds this variety very attractive. The salmon-coral colour resembles that of Fashion but he considers that Nymph is much more prolific. He reports strong growth and disease-resistant foliage. Mr. Leetham (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) submits a similar report, pointing out that the blooms are more double than those of Fashion although of approximately the same colour. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is unimpressed. He is critical of the stems which are

too stiff and carried too closely together, thus making a rather ugly bush. Blooms are plentiful but somewhat frowded. The Editor (4 pls.; 2 - 3 yrs.; Can.) must repeat his report of last year. Despite its shortcomings in habit of growth, we like it.

**Orange Sweetheart, Fl.** (Boerner, '52) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports a large, bushy, spreading plant bearing in trusses bright orange-red blooms of moderate size.

**Pageant, H.T.** (Boerner, '53) While Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs. Can.) admires the colour blend of the blooms his plant seems to have deteriorated and made very poor growth in 1957, possibly due to the deficiency in rainfall.

**Parade, L.C.** (Boerner, '53) Mr. Barton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is very pleased with his first-year results. He enjoyed the deep pink, substantial blooms which were borne freely throughout the season, with particularly fine autumn performance. Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) furnishes a similar report, adding that the blooms reached a height of 6 feet and that his plant withstood sub-zero temperatures without protection. Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) adds his word of praise for this robust and free-blooming climber, declaring it to be one of the best in its class. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) joins the chorus of praise for this hardy, vigorous, floriferous pillar.

**Peaceful, H.T.** (Boerner, '56) Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) admires the large, very full, pink blooms but records that they are produced very sparingly after the June effort.

**Pechtold's Flame, H.T.** (Verschuren-Pechtold, '53) Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) had excellent first-year growth and supremely beautiful flaming orange-scarlet blooms. in the Editor's garden (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) the 1957 performance of this Rose was disappointing. The plants sustained considerable damage from the previous winter and both growth and bloom production were below our expectations. At their best, however, the buds and blooms are the last word in perfection of form as well as in colour effect.

**Pink Charming, H.T.** (Leenders, '55) While Mr. McNeill (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers this a very promising garden variety he will reserve final judgment until after another season of observation. The Editor (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) continues to enjoy the beautiful, shapely, pink blooms which are produced with reckless abandon throughout the season on vigorous, bushy, healthy plants. We suggest also a reference to Dr. Reid's report on this variety in our 1957 Edition.

**Pink Favourite, H.T.** (Peterson-Dering, '56) Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) declares that this variety has the finest foliage in his garden. He is mildly critical of the harsh colour of the blooms but is otherwise very pleased. It receives a nod of approval from Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who refers to its vigorous growth, healthy, glossy foliage, floriferousness, and perfectly-formed blooms which are suitable for exhibition purposes. Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also is critical of the lifeless colour of the large full blooms although entirely satisfied with the plant characteristics. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) joins other commentators in extolling the plant's constitution and the shapely blooms. He rates it one of the best varieties although not notably fragrant.

**Pink Lustre, H.T.** (Originated in Europe by an undisclosed hybridizer but introduced in the U.S.A. by Jackson & Perkins, '57). Prof MacAndrews

(1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is well pleased with its first year performance. He refers to strong growth and well shaped buds that develop into high-centred, substantial blooms of two-tone pink.

**Pink Spiral, H.T.** (McGredy, '53) After a slow start Mr. Bryans' specimen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) made phenomenal growth and produced large, handsome blooms comparable with those of Ulster Monarch but, of course, on a much better plant. Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) also esteems the attractive, deep pink blooms of exhibition quality produced on strong, bushy plants. Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is enamoured of the beautiful shapely, long, pointed buds of reddish-pink but she finds the open blooms less exciting. Her plants are vigorous and floriferous. Mr. McNeill (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) commends the large blooms of fine form, some of exhibition quality, but would like to see more of them. His growth is strong. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is pleased with its vigour, also the bloom quality when conditions are favourable. He adds, however, that this variety is impatient of prolonged wet weather. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) admires the shapely blooms but regrets that the large foliage is not carried well up the stem, thus leaving the upper section bare. He considers the plant habit awkward but thinks this variety worth growing, nevertheless. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is doubtful about its hardiness in a severe climate as he lost his two original plantings. His present specimen produces attractive blooms of deep pink and he is hopeful. The Editor (3 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; Can.) is inclined to agree with Mr. McNeill. We also have observed the defect pointed out by Mr. Selwood but are convinced that its virtues outweigh its vices.

**Polv Prim, Fl.** (Eddie, '54) Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) regards this as a decided improvement on Goldilocks. Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is doubtful about it. One of his plants grew well and produced a fair number of pleasing yellow blooms but the second plant sulked, refusing to grow and apparently afraid to die, contracted blackspot and, of course, accomplished nothing. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also considers this a great improvement on Goldilocks - better plant and bloom quality with less fading. The Editor (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) admires the blooms but they appear all too infrequently for a Floribunda and growth has not been strong.

**Prelude, H.T.** (Meilland, '54) This Rose has grown in Mr. Buchanan's affections (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) and he is increasing his planting. He finds the lavender-mauve colour very agreeable while the bushy, healthy plant bloomed freely. While Mrs. Gallagher's specimen (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) has improved in both growth and bloom production she is still undecided as to whether or not she will retain it. Mr. Galloway (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) comments that it is the clearest, cleanest lavender shade outside the catalogues and he finds it quite attractive. It has also earned the approval of Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) with respect to both blooms and plant growth. Mr. Parker's specimen (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) has shown improvement in vigour and bloom production and he mentions that the colour holds well if given shade. He considers it the best of the lavender-coloured varieties. Despite some improvement over the previous year it is still not up to Dr. Reid's standard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.)

**Premier Bal, H.T.** (Meilland, '55) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports that the performance of this Rose was a decided improvement over that of 1956. Growth was sturdy although not tall and the foliage ample and healthy. The bomb-shaped buds and blooms vary somewhat in colour



but a majority were silvery white with a definite, bright reddish-pink edge on the inner face of each petal. The petals are too short for good form. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) agrees with Dr. Reid's descriptive notes but found growth poor in its first year. We are hopeful that in the coming season it will display greater vigour and shall continue to observe it with interest.

**President Eisenhower, H.T.** (Hill, '53) Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports compact growth and well formed blooms freely produced. Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) had strong growth, abundant bloom and large blooms of attractive medium red colour. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) records improved performance. He had a fair number of quite attractive, full blooms. Mr. Haslett (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is disappointed. He has had ~~one~~ really good bloom in two years, the remainder having been something less than ordinary. His plant also seems reluctant to grow. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) reports rapid deterioration in his plants. He considers it unworthy of such an illustrious name.

**Prestige, R.Kor.** (Kordes, '57) Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) states that this brilliant scarlet variety performed well enough in its first year to justify the expectation that it may become a very desirable shrub.

**Queen Elizabeth, Gr.** (Lammerts, '57) Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.), Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.), Mr. Hamilton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.), Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.), Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.), Mrs. Murdoch (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.), Prof. MacAndrews (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.), Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.), Mr. Planche (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.), Dr. Reid (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.), Mr. Selwood (2 pls. 4 yrs.; Mult.) and Mr. Witmer (10 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) unite in according unstinted praise to the merits of this outstanding variety. They stress the excellent plant characteristics, the healthy foliage and the superlative beauty of its lovely blooms - with no suggestion of criticism. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) had strong, tall growth but less bloom than he had been led to expect. He is also critical of a deficiency in petallage. Mr. Dufton (4 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) regards it as outstanding only in vigour. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.; 6 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers it excellent for a hedge but unsatisfactory in beds because of its exceptionally tall growth. It fails to excite Mr. Norton (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) who complains that the early attractive colour fades badly and suggests a position of partial shade for it. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) mentions that it is most effective when planted in quantity either in a border or in a solid bed. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) also suggests the exercise of care in placing it owing to its tall growth. The Editor (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) finds the blooms very pleasing and is hopeful that when fully established his plants will justify all the compliments paid this variety.

**Radar, H.T.** (Meilland, '53) Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) reports greatly improved growth over that of 1956. He is intrigued by the startling light red colour of the fragrant blooms and has ordered more stock. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) describes the blooms as a brilliant carmine, rather flat in shape, medium in size, and of good substance. The blooms are conspicuous in the garden and are borne on a sturdy but somewhat small bush.

**Redcap, Fl.** (Swim, '54) Mr. Butwick (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is pleased with its vigorous, upright growth and the large trusses of light red blooms which, unfortunately, acquire purple tints as they age. The foliage appears to be susceptible to mildew under certain weather conditions.



**Red Favourite, Fl.** (Tantau, '52) (Originally named "Schweizer Gruss" and known by that name in Europe.) Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports magnificent performance. His plants reached a height of 5 feet and bloomed continuously. The deep crimson, unfading colour is most attractive but if forced to make a choice he would still prefer Daphne Gandy. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Shaf.) records low, bushy growth, an abundance of blooms and excellent non-fading colour. He rates it one of the better Floribundas. It is a much admired variety in Mr. Parker's garden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) although its first-year growth left much to be desired. He is so impressed, however, that he is increasing his stock. The Editor (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) considers that in its colour group it is excelled only by Frensham.

**Red Wonder, Fl.** (de Ruiter, '54) This has been a disappointment to Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who had poor growth and very little bloom. He suggests that it is mis-named. Mr. Butwick (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) likes the colour but bloom production was only moderate and the foliage appears to be susceptible to blackspot. In his opinion this Rose represents the modern trend toward larger but fewer blooms amongst the Floribundas. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) has rather tall growth and reasonably good bloom production. He mentions that the blooms are large but not crowded and the colour is dull.

**Rondo, Fl.** (Tantau, '53) Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports strong, erect growth and lots of bloom of no special merit - light red in colour and petals too short. He is not impressed.

**Roundelay Gr.** (Swim, '54) Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) seems satisfied with its behaviour to date. He reports good growth, healthy foliage and well-formed buds and blooms.

**Royalist, H.T.** (McGredy, '53) Mrs. Murdoch is experiencing a feeling of frustration over this Rose which consistently refuses to respond to her ministrations. She appreciates the attractive dark pink colour but growth continues to be unsatisfactory. She will give it one more chance to improve - otherwise oblivion! It has also proved to be a disappointment to Mr. McNeill (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who records fair growth but uninteresting blooms of dull colour. It is a favourite of Mr. Parker (6 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) who reports strong, branching growth, abundant bloom and noteworthy fragrance. He compares the colour to that of The Doctor and suggests that Royalist be planted by those who have difficulty with The Doctor. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) agrees with Mr. Parker and commends this Rose highly.

**Royal Tan, H.T.** (McGredy, '55) Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) declares this to be quite worthless, the muddy-gray colour surpassing in ugliness that of Grey Pearl. He is surprised that it was ever introduced. While Mr. Westbrook's plants (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) made fair growth, the foliage seems weak and the blooms positively ugly - the colour of faded mud - but fortunately they were few in number. He has endeavoured unsuccessfully to give away his plants so will discard them.

**Salmon Perfection, Fl.** (de Ruiter, '52) The Editor (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) still values this very floriferous, low growing Floribunda. The semi-double blooms of attractive reddish-salmon are borne in large trusses and the plants are rarely without colour. Our only criticism is that the spent blooms do not shed their petals cleanly, thus necessitating frequent attention.

**Sea of Fire, Fl.** (Kordes, '54) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is delighted with this Rose which grows to a height of 5 feet and would be suit-

able for a hedge. The bright, unfading scarlet blooms are borne in trusses continuously throughout the season.

**Siren, Fl.** (Kordes, '54) Mr. Butwick (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is fascinated by the brilliant red blooms which immediately arrest the eye and are freely produced. The foliage, however, is sparse and highly susceptible to black-spot in which respect it is the worst offender in his garden. He has reluctantly decided to discard it. The Editor (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) has noted some improvement over its behaviour in the previous year, due possibly to much drier conditions, but the foliage is weak, requiring frequent and thorough treatment. The vivid crimson blooms, however, are spectacular at times.

**Sir Winston Churchill, H.T.** (Dickson, '56) Mr. Anderson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is cautious in his approach. He admired the large, rose-pink blooms and will continue to observe it with interest. Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is pleased with the sturdy plants, healthy foliage and the large, well-formed blooms of an attractive orange-pink blend, somewhat reminiscent of the older variety, Shot Silk, but, of course, much more massive. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) terms it a big Rose in every sense of the word - strong growth, long, stiff stems and large blooms of pink with magenta tones, with heavy-textured petals. He adds that if it would bloom more freely it would be worthy of its name. Mr. Thompson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is rather dissatisfied with his first-year results, practically all blooms having appeared with double centres. He is hopeful that this objectionable feature will disappear when the plant becomes fully established. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is cheering for it, commenting that it made the best first-year growth that he has seen up to date. The well-formed blooms in varying shades of pink were carried on long stems and were of exhibition quality. The bush characteristics were excellent and this Rose appears to be as sturdy as its famous namesake. The Editor's plants (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) were dry on arrival and naturally were slow in breaking into growth. They commenced to grow strongly about mid-season, however, and produced several very striking blooms in September. We think it shows great promise.

**Soraya, H.T.** (Meiland, '55) One of the brightest of recent introductions according to Mr. Buchanan (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.). Growth has been good and the orange-scarlet colour spectacular but, unfortunately, the blooms do not hold their early form and soon become shapeless. Mr. Galloway (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) likes the unusual colour and one of his plants - of his own budding - is making strong growth while the original, which he purchased, has grown poorly. Mr. Haslett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is pleased with its growth, healthy foliage and the brilliant colour of the blooms, particularly those of autumn. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is quite impressed with its first-year performance. Growth has been strong and erect, the buds bright and shapely, but the mature blooms were too thin. Dr. Reid (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) compares it with Opera but with brighter colour and more of the copper tint. It did not bloom very freely but otherwise has been excellent.

**Solo, Cl.H.T.** (Kordes, '55) Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers this Rose to be very promising. He reports 4 - foot growth, rigid canes, excellent foliage, blooms of good form and dark crimson colour produced recurrently.

**Sparrieshoop, H.Eg.** (Kordes, '53) Mr. Mitchell (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is optimistic regarding the prospects of this Shrub which attained a height

of 6 feet. The blooms, which are semi-double and of an attractive pink shade, are produced recurrently in large clusters. The plants have withstood sub-zero temperatures without protection and Mr. Mitchell suggests that in areas where severe winters constitute a problem in growing Climbers this Rose would be worth a trial. It would also be useful for a hedge or for background planting.

**Spartan, Fl.** (Boerner, '55) Mr. Anderson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports fair growth but is not fond of the harsh orange-red colour of the blooms. Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) considers the colour sensational but the season was too dry for this variety and growth was only moderate. Mr. Butwick (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) also observes that performance in 1957 failed to equal that of 1956. In the dry season of 1957 both growth and bloom production were disappointing. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports outstanding performance in all respects although he, like Mr. Anderson, is mildly critical of the colour which he considers hard. All factors considered, however, he believes this to be an important addition to the class. While Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Shaf.; 2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports bright colour, floriferousness and satisfactory growth he adds that these orange-scarlet shades are too extreme for a steady diet. Mrs. Marshall (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) pulls out all the stops and in a double fortissimo declares this to be the best Floribunda to date. She refers approvingly to its outstanding colour, healthy foliage, neat growth habit and ability to bloom freely. Prof. McAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) describes it as an eye-catcher, fine in all respects. The Editor's plants (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) arrived very dry and were slow in commencing growth. They began to grow strongly in September, however, and we look forward to a better showing in 1958. The few blooms which appeared were very pleasing.

**Sterling Silver, H.T.** (Fisher, int. J. & P., '56) Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) proclaims this the best of the lavender-lilac varieties. While the colour is weak it stays reasonably clean and the form of both bud and bloom is pleasing - pointed and high-centred. He adds that he doesn't like any of this group.

**Stylish, H.T.** (Robinson, '53) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) considers this Rose well named. He refers to its tall growth, long stems, waxy foliage, two-toned pink blooms of elegant form and ample substance, produced in crops, two or three crops per season. The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) can add nothing to Dr. Reid's accurate appraisal.

**Sumatra, Fl.** (Mallerin, '57) Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports a bushy, vigorous plant and blooms of flaming orange-scarlet in the bud and early stages. As the blooms age they lose both colour and form to some extent. Mr. Dufton (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) finds this variety very attractive in its clean, orange-red colour and good growth.

**Summertime, Fl.** (Boerner, '57) Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is pleased with this bushy plant and the pink, double blooms which are borne freely and which have great lasting powers.

**Sun Dance, Fl.** (Poulsen, '54) Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is unimpressed. He reports strong growth but blooms of poor substance and uncertain colour while the foliage is a martyr to blackspot. He will discard it. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers it appropriately named. In its first year it remained a low bush of glowing colours, deep yellow buds opening into bronzy-pink blooms. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) regrets that it has shown little improvement over the previous year. He will give it one



more season's probation. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) had good growth and lots of bloom but he is not fond of the flowers. It is good on performance, however. The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) lost one of his plants but is shedding no tears. The buds are attractive but we cannot reconcile ourselves to the pink and yellow mixture in the open blooms.

**Sun King, H.T.** (Meilland, '55) Serious retrogression is reported by Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.). He lost one plant after severe blackspot infection late in 1956 while the survivor has accomplished little. He will discard it. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) finds it disappointing. He was rewarded with a few pale yellow blooms of good shape. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports a good bush but poor quality blooms produced sparsely.

**Sweet Repose, Fl** (deRuiter, '56) Mr. Dufton (9 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) considers this outstanding in every respect - strong growth, beautiful blending of yellow and pink colours, fragrance, everything. The Editor recalls with pleasure the charming blooms of this Rose which graced our room when we visited the Duftons last summer. As a result we have Sweet Repose under order.

**Thais, H.T.** (Meilland, '54) (Re-named "Lady Elgin" in the U.S.A.) Messrs. Cadsby and Galloway both report the receipt of weak plants in a dry condition and, of course, these failed to survive. Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds the deep amber colour very attractive. He had satisfactory growth but would appreciate better production. Mr. Hamilton's specimen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) after making a fine early start was severely damaged by frost in mid-May and thereafter made slow progress. He had a few loosely formed blooms of a pleasing orange shade but these bore little resemblance to the catalogue illustrations. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports weak growth and a few blooms of an attractive amber shade. Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) admires the distinctive orange shade of the blooms but they were few in number. He regards it as a pleasing garden variety. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) throws up his hands in despair, commenting that thus far he has been unable to do anything with this Rose. Grown in shade Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports tall growth and medium-sized blooms of deep butter yellow with the two outer rows of petals a pink-shade - not amber or bronze as sometimes described. The blooms had good substance and mild fragrance and he suggests that the colour might be better in a position of greater sun exposure. The Editor's specimen succumbed to the 1956-7 winter and we have not been sufficiently interested to replace it.

**Tiffany, H.T.** (Lindquist, '54) Messrs. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.), Hamilton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.), Keenan (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Shaf.), Selwood (6 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.), Witmer (10 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) and Mesdames Marshall (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and Matthews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) are unanimous in declaring that this is a very valuable addition to the Hybrid Teas although Mr. Keenan found bloom production below his expectations. They all applaud its robust, erect growth, healthy foliage and the form, substance and fragrance of its pink blooms. Mr. Dufton (4 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) damns it with faint praise. He comments that it probably is worthy of a place in the garden but is not by any means outstanding. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult. 3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) complains that his original plant has sulked ever since its first season. His maiden plants are showing signs of a desire to grow and he is hopeful. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) admires the beautiful, shapely blooms and is pleased with the plant's tall, strong growth but, like Mr. Keenan, is critical of poor bloom production. He will order more stock,





'CIRCUS' (flori.)

*Fandango* × *Pinocchio*

Raised by Herbert Swim, Armstrong Nurseries, California  
Trial Ground No. 975. Reg. U.S.A. TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE  
Gold Medal, 1955

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however, and observe it further. Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) commends the strong, healthy bush and adds that the blooms can be very beautiful in their unusual pink tones. She suggests, however, that this Rose might be happier in a drier climate than that of southern B.C. In view of the fanfare which attended its introduction she would like to feel excited about it but to date has not been able to develop the requisite enthusiasm. Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) likes everything about it except the colour which he describes as a washed-out pink. Mr. Planche (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.), although disappointed with growth, comments that the large blooms, produced singly on good stems, are excellent for cutting or for exhibition. The Editor (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 3 Can, 1 Mult.) lost his original plant and the quartette of new ones have not distinguished themselves in their first year. In our dry summer of 1957 they made only moderate growth but the few blooms which appeared were of good quality. The colour seems to vary to some extent. We note that Mr. Selwood regards the blooms as similar to, but larger than, those of Picture and, while we regret having to disagree with the maestro, we have been unable to detect any such resemblance. With us they are much weaker and less attractive in colour than Picture although admittedly larger and, of course, endowed with fragrance.

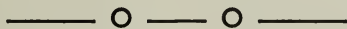
**Tivoli, Fl.** (Poulsen, '53) This Rose continues to disappoint Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) and he will discard it. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) also is unenthusiastic, reporting fairly good growth but very few blooms which are easily damaged by rain.

**Twilight, H.T.** (Boerner, '55) Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) remarks tersely that in hot weather the colour is horrible. He also records weak growth. It failed to impress Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) who reports that the blooms are fuller than those of Prelude and Lilac Time but are usually an unpleasant grey colour. He does not recommend it.

**White Bouquet, Fl.** (Boerner, '56) This is a favourite of Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and Mrs. Marshall (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who praises both the plant characteristics and the lovely white buds and blooms. While Mr. Cadsby's specimen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) was slow in breaking into growth it developed well and produced a number of good sized double blooms. He considers it promising. Mr. Galloway's fall-planted specimen of this variety failed to survive.

**Wildfire, Fl.** (Swim, '55) Mr. Butwick (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) esteems this colourful variety highly, his only criticism being that the buds seem reluctant to open in cool weather. The brilliant scarlet blooms are quite spectacular.

**Yellowhammer, Fl.** (McGredy, '56) Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) regards it as a fine variety of bushy habit and with blooms of a real golden colour. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers it promising although the colour is not as deep as he had expected. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) describes the colour as light apricot with some fading. The foliage in a wet B.C. summer suffered somewhat from disease. The Editor's plants (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) failed to make much growth in our unusually dry summer but the few blooms produced were of strong colour and ample substance.



## *The Rose Analysis*

Once again we are indebted to Mr. F.F. Dufton, who, in his usual painstaking manner has assembled and tabulated the information recorded hereunder relative to variety popularity. The ratings represent the cumulative appraisals of twenty-four experienced growers whose selections were made at Mr. Dufton's request, and in arriving at the ranking of the varieties listed he has continued the established practice of allotting 15 points for a first choice, 14 points for a second choice, and so on down to 1 point for a fifteenth choice.

This method of determining the best fifteen varieties for the various purposes indicated admittedly is far from perfect and it is not expected that all members will agree with the rankings accorded certain varieties. Many excellent sorts, apparently not well known in Canada, have failed to receive sufficient support to enable them to find places amongst the preferred fifteen of the various groups and we suggest that this may be attributed to the fact that they have not been favoured by the intensive advertising which has attended the introduction of certain others, particularly those of American origin. It should be emphasized, also, that the variety behaviour varies somewhat according to local soil, moisture and temperature conditions, and to variations in cultural practices. The Analysis is designed to serve as a reasonably reliable guide to prospective purchasers of limited experience and, in spite of its manifest weaknesses, we consider that it fulfils its mission.

In comparing the results with those of the previous year it will be noted that, in the list of exhibition varieties, Burnaby has advanced to second position and that Karl Herbst has moved forward from eleventh to sixth ranking. Emily has been promoted to thirteenth position while Tiffany has disappeared entirely, being replaced in this list by Anne Letts and Rubaiyat which are tied for fifteenth place.

Newcomers to the preferred list of Roses for General Garden Cultivation are Josephine Bruce and McGredy's Sunset, occupying respectively thirteenth and fifteenth positions. They replace Tiffany and Bacchus. Chrysler Imperial, which last year made a sensational ascent to eighth position from fifteenth,



has been rudely pushed back to eleventh spot, while Grande Duchesse Charlotte has also experienced a decline in popular support and is now in tenth position.

The outstanding feature of the list of Autumn Blooming Roses is its similarity to that of last year. There are a few minor positional changes but the only replacement is that of Signora Piero Puricelli by Josephine Bruce in thirteenth position.

Josephine Bruce has also broken into the list of Most Fragrant Roses although in our view this fine variety, along with Ena Harkness, is much less fragrant than several varieties which are omitted entirely, such as Girona, Tally Ho, Velsheda, Snow White, Rouge Mallerin and Rubaiyat. Suzon Lotthe and Heart's Desire, which were deadlocked for fifteenth place last year, have disappeared but otherwise the list reveals only a few unimportant positional changes.

Amongst the Bedding Roses Cynthia Brooke has been dropped and in its place Comtesse Vandal has been reinstated. In other respects the list remains unaltered except for a few minor changes in ranking. After scrutinizing this list we can only conclude that such superb bedding varieties as Joan Cant, Flaming Sunset, Pink Charming, Fantasia and Lady Belper are not known to a majority of the voters.

Like several previous lists that of Climbing and Rambling Roses disclose few changes. Dr. J.H. Nicolas and Doubloons have disappeared and are succeeded in the preferred fifteen by Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot and Ruth Alexander.

The list of Floribundas also remains unchanged except for a few promotions and demotions of certain varieties. Alain has advanced to fourth position from eighth while Independence (Sondermeldung) has been relegated to seventh place - from fourth. Spartan now occupies sixth position, having advanced from fourteenth. Circus has lost support and has been demoted from ninth to eleventh place. We assume that August Seebauer Red Favourite, Salmon Perfection and Concerto are not generally grown as otherwise it would be difficult to understand their omission.

Amongst the Grandifloras there are no significant changes although we observe that Montezuma now occupies second ranking, having exchanged places with Carrousel.

### THE PANEL

Mrs. J. H. Baillie	Mr. W. J. McNeill
Mr. W. G. Borland	Mr. Emerson Mitchell
Mr. W. C. Buchanan	Mrs. R. E. Murdoch
Mr. Clarence A. Davis	Mr. Arthur A. Norton
Mr. Charles T. Dew	Mr. F. N. Parker
Mr. F. F. Dufton	Mr. R. W. Oliver
Mr. L. M. Galloway	Dr. W.H. Reid
Mr. E. B. Jubien	Mr. Ellwood Rice
Mr. W. J. Keenan	Mr. Archie Selwood
Mr. G. A. Leetham	Mr. C. R. Stephenson
Mrs. M. E. Matthews	Mr. Arthur J. Webster
Prof. A. H. MacAndrews	Mrs. C. T. Wilson



### EXHIBITION ROSES

1. Peace (Mme.A.Meilland)	271	1947 Delicate Yellow edged Pink
2. Burnaby	197	1951 Cream
3. Crimson Glory	187	1935 Deep Crimson
4. Show Girl	163	1946 Deep Rose Pink
5. McGredy's Yellow	157	1933 Pale Yellow
6. Karl Herbst	141	1950 Scarlet with lighter reverse
7. Chrysler Imperial	124	1952 Crimson
8. Ena Harkness	115	1946 Glowing Crimson Scarlet
9. McGredy's Ivory	94	1929 Creamy White
10. Charlotte Armstrong	82	1940 Rose Carmine
11. William Harvey	79	1948 Rich Scarlet Red
12. Dr. F. Debat	67	1948 Lt. Pink with Coral Shading
13. Emily	48	1949 Silvery Carmine with Salmon
14. Rex Anderson	47	1937 White shaded Gold
15. Anne Letts	46	1953 Delicate Rose Pink
16. Rubaiyat	46	1946 Rose Red



**H. T. ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION**

1. Peace (Mme. A. Meilland)	283	1947 Delicate Yellow edged Pink
2. Crimson Glory	239	1935 Deep Crimson
3. Ena Harkness	185	1946 Glowing Crimson Scarlet
4. Michele Meilland	138	1945 Light Coral
5. Show Girl	118	1946 Deep Rose Pink
6. McGredy's Yellow	114	1933 Pale Yellow
7. Picture	111	1932 Clear Rose Pink
8. Mrs. Sam McGredy	77	1929 Coppery Orange
9. Charlotte Armstrong	72	1940 Rose Carmine
10. Gr'de Duchesse Charlotte	66	1939 Tomato Red
11. Chrysler Imperial	64	1952 Crimson
12. Virgo	63	1947 White
13. Josephine Bruce	61	1953 Black Crimson
14. Helen Traubel	45	1951 Apricot flushed Pink
15. McGredy's Sunset	42	1936 Yellow flushed Scarlet

**AUTUMN BLOOMING ROSES (H.T.)**

1. Peace (Mme. A. Meilland)	249	1946 Delicate Yellow edged Pink
2. Crimson Glory	184	1935 Deep Crimson
3. Ena Harkness	166	1946 Glowing Crimson Scarlet
4. Show Girl	105	1946 Deep Rose Pink
5. Michele Meilland	102	1945 Light Coral
6. Eclipse	90	1935 Yellow
7. Gr. Duchesse Charlotte	90	1939 Tomato Red
8. McGredy's Yellow	74	1933 Pale Yellow
9. President H. Hoover	74	1930 Orange Yellow shaded Pink
10 Charlotte Armstrong	73	1940 Rose Carmine
11. Chrysler Imperial	71	1952 Crimson
12. Rubaiyat	71	1946 Rose Red
13. Josephine Bruce	64	1953 Black Crimson
14. Mrs. Sam McGredy	64	1929 Coppery Orange
15 Virgo	55	1947 White



**MOST FRAGRANT ROSES**

1. Crimson Glory	269 1935 Deep Crimson
2. Charles Mallerin	222 1947 Dark Velvety Crimson
3. The Doctor	200 1935 Bright Silvery Pink
4. Mirandy	148 1945 Garnet Red
5. Hector Deane	134 1938 Bright Salmon Cerise
6. Chrysler Imperial	125 1952 Crimson
7. Etoile de Hollande	117 1919 Bright Deep Scarlet
8. Sutter's Gold	111 1949 Soft Yellow flushed Pink
9. Dame Edith Helen	87 1926 Glowing Pink
10. Ena Harkness	83 1946 Glowing Crimson Scarlet
11. Red Ensign	81 1948 Scarlet overlaid Crimson
12. Josephine Bruce	76 1953 Black Crimson
13. Rose of Freedom	60 1948 Cardinal Red
14. Christopher Stone	51 1934 Dark Crimson
15. Tiffany	40 1954 Deep Pink with Gold at base

**BEDDING ROSES (H. T.)**

1. Crimson Glory	225 1935 Deep Crimson
2. Picture	188 1932 Clear Rose Pink
3. Michele Meilland	133 1945 Light Coral
4. McGredy's Sunset	127 1936 Yellow flushed Scarlet
5. Ena Harkness	124 1946 Glowing Crimson Scarlet
6. Peace (Mme. A. Meilland)	120 1946 Delicate Yellow edged Pink
7. Volinista Costa	100 1936 Reddish Salmon
8. Christopher Stone	86 1934 Dark Crimson
9. Mme. Henri Guillot	72 1938 Orange Red shaded Coral
10. Mme. Pierre S. du Pont	71 1929 Yellow
11. Etoile de Hollande	67 1919 Bright Deep Scarlet
12. Chrysler Imperial	66 1952 Crimson
13. Sultane	53 1950 Red and Saffron-Yellow
14. Mrs. Sam McGredy	42 1929 Coppery Orange
15. Comtesse Vandal	36 1932 Salmon Pink shaded Copper



**CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES**

1. Paul's Scarlet Climber	156	1916 Scarlet
2. The New Dawn	149	1930 Delicate Soft Pink
3. Paul's Lemon Pillar	94	1915 Sulphur Yellow
4. Glenn Dale	73	1927 Creamy White
5. Blaze	71	1932 Scarlet
5. Clg. Mrs. Sam McGredy	61	1937 Coppery Orange
7. Elegance	59	1938 Spectrum Yellow
8. Zephyrine Drouhin	54	1868 Bright Pink
9. Royal Scarlet	48	1926 Velvety Crimson
10. Mrs. Arthur C. James	47	1933 Golden Yellow
11. Guinee	46	1937 Black Crimson
12. High Noon	40	1946 Bright Yellow
13. Doctor W. Van Fleet	37	1910 Pale Pink
14. Clg. Mme. Ed. Herriot	30	1921 Terra Cotta
15. Ruth Alexander	29	1937 Cadmium Orange

**FLORIBUNDA ROSES**

1. Frensham	295	1948 Rich Red
2. Fashion	249	1949 Salmon shaded Peach
3. Vogue	192	1951 Deep Coral Cherry
4. Alain	131	1946 Scarlet Crimson
5. Donald Prior	125	1934 Scarlet flushed Crimson
6. Spartan	123	1954 Rosy Scarlet
7. Independence	118	1949 Cinnabar Red
8. Masquerade	117	1949 Yellow changing to Pink
9. Else Poulsen	98	1924 Bright Rose Pink
10. Rosenelfe	93	1938 Delicate Pink
11. Circus	85	1956 Tones of Yellow, Buff & Pink
12. Goldilocks	84	1946 Yellow
13. Betty Prior	51	1934 Bicolour Carmine and Pink
14. Pinocchio	39	1940 Salmon Pink
15. Cocorico	38	1950 Glowing Light Scarlet

**GRANDIFLORA ROSES**

1. Queen Elizabeth	72	1954 Orchid Pink
2. Montezuma	56	1955 Vivid Rosy Salmon
3. Carrousel	44	1950 Dark Red
4. Buccaneer	26	1952 Yellow
5. Roundelay	25	1954 Dark Red
6. Gay Heart	13	1951 Bright Pink
7. Dean Collins	8	1953 Carmine

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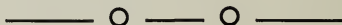
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Smith, Mr. Walter E.  
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Wilkes, Mr. Ken  
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Williams, Mr. J.  
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Wilson, Mrs. C. T.  
Wood, Mr. C.F.  
Zuccherro, Mr. James W.

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- |                                    |                                    |
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| Jackson, Mr. Arthur                | Little, Mrs. Geo. E.               |
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| Kenny, Comm. Jack                  | Magdy, Mr. P.                      |
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| Kippax, Miss Helen M.              | Markon, Mrs. K.L.                  |
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Meiklejohn, Mrs. A.B.	Nunn, Mrs. Lewis
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Merrell, Mr. L. P.	Oland, Mr. David F.
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Watson, Mr. W.F.	Woodward, Mr. Andrew C.
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Wells, Mr. James E.	Zinck, Mr. Robert W.

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Brantford Horticultural Society	Niagara Falls Hort. Society
Calgary Horticultural Society	North Toronto Hort. Society
Champlain Garden Club	Northern Electric Garden Club
Chapleau Horticultural Society	Owen Sound Hort. Society
Etobicoke Hort. Society	Peterboro Hort. Society
Fort Frances Hort. Society	Port Arthur Hort. Society
Guelph Hort. Society	Riverdale Hort. Society
Halifax County Hort. Society	Sarnia Hort. Society
Hamilton and Dist. Rose Society	Sioux Lookout Hort. Society
Hort. Soc. of the Town of Mount Royal	Sault St. Marie Hort. Society
Ingersoll and Dist. Hort. Society	St. Clair Hort. Society
Lachine Hort. Society	St. Thomas and Dist. Hort. Society
LaSalle Hort. Society	Swansea Hort. Society
London Hort. Society	Tara Hort. Society
Mimico Hort. Society	Vancouver Rose Society
Mount Hamilton Hort. Society	West End Hort. Society
Woodbridge Hort. Society	



# *The Constitution and By - Laws*

## **ARTICLE I - THE NAME**

The name of the Society, which was organized in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, as the Rose Society of Ontario, shall be The Canadian Rose Society, and shall be referred to herein as the Society.

## **ARTICLE II - PURPOSES**

The objects (purposes) of the Society shall be to further the study of Roses, to promote the cultivation thereof, and the Society in it functioning shall seek to discover and disseminate knowledge of the conditions favourable to the culture of Roses throughout Canada. In doing so, the affairs of the Society shall be conducted in such a manner as not to result in pecuniary gain or profit to any of its members.

## **ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP**

Membership in the Society, subject to approval by the Board of Directors, shall be open to any person, organization or corporation interested in roses and in their culture, and who is willing to conform to the conditions concerning membership. Affiliate membership shall be open to horticultural and other Rose societies under the conditions of the By-Laws.

## **ARTICLE IV - MANAGEMENT**

The management of the Society shall be vested in a Board of Directors, who shall be elected from the members of the Society at the Annual Meeting of the Society, in accordance with the procedures as provided in the By-Laws of the Society.

## **ARTICLE V - ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

There shall be held each year in the month of October, a general meeting, to be known as the Annual General Meeting, of the members of the Society, at which requisite business as indicated by the By-Laws, and matters of general interest may be discussed and resolved upon.

## **ARTICLE VI - GENERAL MEETING EXTRAORDINARY**

A general meeting extraordinary, or Special General Meeting, of the members of the Society may be held according to the provisions specified in the By-Laws.

## **ARTICLE VII - QUORUM OF THE GENERAL MEETINGS**

Fifty members of the Society shall constitute a quorum at every general meeting whether Annual or Extraordinary.

## **ARTICLE VIII**

### **CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS**

Changes in the Constitution and By-Laws may be resolved according to By-Law, due notice having been given to every member of the Society, and the provisions within the By-Laws being duly observed.



## ARTICLE IX - GENERAL PROVISIONS

The By-Laws shall include direction as to:

1. The seat of the Society; the fiscal and membership year thereof; the classes of membership and fees thereof; and direction as to the acceptance, rejection or revocation of the membership of any person or organization.
2. The manner of voting by members of the Society and of the officers and Directors thereof.
3. The nomination and election of a Board of Directors, of the officers of the Society, and appointment of the standing committees thereof, and a statement of the length of time for which those elected shall hold office.
4. A statement concerning the number composing the Board of Directors, including the Regional Directors and the duties, powers and responsibilities thereof, and provisions for their resignations and replacements.
5. Provision for the method of deciding upon matters within the scope of an Annual General Meeting, or of a General Meeting Extraordinary.
6. The affiliation of other organizations with the Society, and the affiliation of the Society with other organizations.
7. The election of Auditors and the number thereof; the creating of honorary offices and the awarding of titles.

## BY-LAWS

SECTION 1. The seat of the Society shall be in the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto.

SECTION 2. The fiscal year of the Society shall be from the first day of October in each calendar year to the thirtieth day of September in the next calendar year.

SECTION 3. The membership year shall be the calendar year and all fees for the renewal of memberships shall be due and payable in the month of January in each year.

### SECTION 4. CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP AND FEES.

There shall be the following classes of membership in the Society, for which the fees shall be as stated opposite each class in the following table:

	For One Calendar Year	For Three Calendar Years
Associate	\$ 2.00	\$ 5.50
Active	3.00	8.50
Sustaining	5.00	14.50
Affiliate	5.00	14.50
Life	\$50.00	

SECTION 5. THE QUALIFICATIONS of APPLICANTS for MEMBERSHIP whether of persons or of organization may be reviewed and passed upon for acceptance by the Board of Directors, or by any person or persons appointed by the Board to do so.

SECTION 6. The membership of any person or organization may be rejected or revoked by the Board of Directors for just cause.

### SECTION 7. VOTING BY MEMBERS

Each associate, active, sustaining, life and affiliate member of the Society shall be entitled to one vote in any election by members of the Society and in any matter to be resolved upon by them.

## SECTION 8. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(a) The Board of Directors shall consist of twenty (20) members together with fourteen (14) Regional Directors each of whom shall hold office for one year or until successors are elected. All members of the Board (including Regional Directors) shall be eligible for re-election. Two Regional Directors from each Region shall be appointed by the Board for the first year of operation under these By-Laws, and thereafter elected annually by the members resident in their respective regions. For purpose of convenience, Canada is divided into seven (7) Districts or Regions, as follows:

1. British Columbia
2. Alberta and Saskatchewan
3. Manitoba and North Western Ontario to the Lakehead (Fort William-Port Arthur)
4. Remainder of Ontario
5. Quebec
6. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia
7. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland

(b) Directors shall be elected by a plurality vote by ballot of the members at large, and Regional Directors in accordance with procedure in the foregoing sub-section (a).

(c) Nominations for the Board of Directors shall be made by the Nominating Committee, whose report (list of 20 nominated members) will be sent by the Secretary, by first class mail to each member of the Society at least 60 days prior to each annual meeting. It shall be the privilege of any member of the Society to nominate any other member of the Society as a director, other than and in addition to the twenty nominated by the Nominating Committee. Such additional nominations must be signed by the proposer and the seconder, and in all cases require the consent of the member concerned to act if elected, and must be returned to the Secretary not later than forty (40) days prior to the date of each annual meeting.

(d) In balloting for directors, a ballot paper with the name of the Society imprinted thereon and the names of the twenty (20) nominees of the Nominating Committee together with any additional nominees submitted by the members in accordance with the foregoing Sub-section (c), shall be used. These ballot papers will be sent by the Secretary by first class mail to each member of the Society at least twenty (20) days prior to each annual meeting. Members availing themselves of this opportunity of electing a Board of Directors of their choice should mark these ballot papers in the customary manner—an 'X' opposite the names of twenty (20) nominees they favour, and return promptly to the Secretary. All ballots received by the Secretary up till noon of the day of each annual meeting will be counted and recorded and the twenty nominees receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected. (NOTE: The above covers only the nominating and electing of the twenty members of the Central Board of Directors. Procedure for nominating and electing Regional Directors and their powers and duties, is being studied and when completed the membership will be fully informed.

## SECTION 9. DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors shall, within the scope and authority of the Constitution and these By-Laws, perform all executive and administrative duties in the management of the affairs of the Society, and appoint all officers and all chairmen of committees except that of the Nominating Committee and the Auditors.

## SECTION 10. OFFICERS

The officers of the Society shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, an Assistant-Secretary, and a Treasurer. These officers shall be elected by the Directors. In the election of officers, a majority vote of the Directors present (or represented by consent at the Directors' Meeting called for this purpose), shall be deemed to elect each officer. No person shall be elected to the office of President of the Society for more than two (2) years in succession, and a period of two (2) successive years shall intervene between any terms of office so held. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of all committees.

## SECTION 11. DUTIES OF OFFICERS

The specific duties and responsibilities of the Society's officers, i.e. President Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, will be drawn up in the form of a directive by the Board and be given each newly elected officer for his or her information and guidance.

## SECTION 12. VACANCIES

When a vacancy occurs in the Board of Directors, or in any office of the Society, such vacancy may be filled by the board for the unexpired term.

## SECTION 13. BANKING

(a) The funds of the Society shall be deposited in such chartered Bank or Banks, or other financial institution as may be approved from time to time by the Board.

(b) The funds of the Society shall be approved for disbursement by the Board of Directors upon vouchers submitted by the Society member authorized by the Board as responsible for the activity involved.

(c) All cheques drawn on the funds of the Society shall require the signature of the President, or a Vice-President, together with that of the Treasurer, provided always that no one officer can sign in two capacities.

(d) Any surplus funds of the Society may be deposited in special interest bearing accounts in such chartered Bank, or Banks, of other financial institutions, or be invested in such securities as may be approved by the Board of Directors.

## SECTION 14. COMMITTEES

(1) Standing Committees:

(a) Nominating Committee; The President and the four Vice-Presidents together with the immediate Past President, shall constitute the Nominating Committee whose duty it shall be to prepare a slate of nominations for the Board of Directors for circulation by the Secretary as prescribed in By-Law Section 8 (c). The immediate Past President shall be the Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

(b) Advisory Board; consisting of ten (10) members, not necessarily Directors (except the Chairman) shall be appointed by the President each year. This Board, which will be selected from experienced Rosarians across Canada, will be available to the membership at large for consultation and will assist the members in all phases of Rose culture, without charge.

(c) Auditors; The auditors shall be two in number, duly elected at the annual meeting, and it shall be their duty to audit the financial records of the Society and report to the members at the annual meeting, for fiscal year being covered.

(2) Operating Committees.

The Board of Directors shall appoint from among its members, a Chairman for each of the following Operating Committees, such chairmen selecting their committee members from other Directors, or (and) members in good standing



in the Society. Each of these operating committees shall be responsible to the Board of Directors and shall hold office for the fiscal year.

- (a) Membership Committee
- (b) Publicity Committee
- (c) Exhibition Committee
- (d) Publications Committee
- (e) Trophy Committee
- (f) Mailing Committee
- (g) Advertising Committee

Additional Operating Committees may be appointed by the Board of Directors from time to time as the need arises.

## SECTION 15. MEETINGS

(a) The Annual Meeting of the Society for the election of Directors and Auditors for the ensuing fiscal year, the presentation of the President's and Treasurer's reports, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including any special reports from the Board of Directors relating to the activities and management of the Society, shall be held in the month of October in each year.

(b) A Special General Meeting of the Society shall be called at any time by the President upon authorization by the Board of Directors, or upon a request for such meeting made to the President, in writing, by twenty-five or more members.

(c) Voting and Quorum: At all regularly constituted meetings of the Society each member present (or who not being in attendance has filed his or her signed proxy in favour of the President or a Vice-President), shall be entitled to one vote. Fifty members shall constitute a quorum. (See Article VII Constitution) Seven Directors shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Board of Directors.

(d) Notice of Meetings: Notice of any Annual or Special General Meeting of the Society shall be mailed by the Secretary to every member, at least fourteen (14) days in advance of the date called. Notice of any Directors' meeting shall be mailed to each Director by the Secretary at least ten (10) days in advance of such meeting.

## SECTION 16 AFFILIATIONS

### Affiliation by Other Societies:

The Society may accept applications for affiliation by Horticultural Societies or by Rose Societies upon qualification thereof under either one, or under both, of the following options:

Option 1; (With the Silver Medal) Upon the application for membership in the Society by ten or more members of the Society applying for affiliation, which application shall be forwarded by such Society, or

Option 2 (With the Bronze Medal) Upon the payment of an annual membership fee of five dollars.

In the case of Option 1, the Affiliated Society shall be entitled to a Silver Medal, and in the case of Option 2 a Bronze Medal, of The Canadian Rose Society, to be offered as a prize for competition in the Affiliated Society Rose Show, or in the Rose section of its Flower Show as the case may be, provided, however, that there shall be at least three exhibitors in competition for either one of the Medals



Other benefits to the Affiliated Society shall include one copy of each of the Society's publications in each year of affiliation, mailed to the person designated by the Affiliated Society to receive them.

#### Affiliation with Other Organizations

The Society may become affiliated with such other organizations as the Board of Directors may determine.

#### SECTION 17.

Rose Exhibitions: shall be held in Metropolitan Toronto at such dates and places as the Directors may appoint, and Rose Exhibitions may be held at such other places in Canada as the Directors may determine, and prizes may be awarded at all such Exhibitions.

#### SECTION 18

Branches: The members of the Society in any city, town or Regional District (as defined in By-Law 8) in Canada, may, with the approval of the Board, appoint a committee for such city, town or Regional District, and may elect a presiding officer thereof to be called the (name of city, town or Regional District) Vice-President, for the management of local affairs of the Society not inconsistent with the Constitution, and these By-Laws, and members so acting may adopt the name of The Canadian Rose Society (name of city, town or Regional District) Branch.

#### SECTION 19

Honorary Offices and Titles: The Board of Directors may elect from among the members of the Society, in recognition for outstanding services, an Honorary President, four Honorary Vice-Presidents, and Honorary Directors not to exceed ten (10) in number, each to hold office for one fiscal year and be eligible for re-election. The Honorary President may be a member of the Board of Directors ex-officio.

#### SECTION 20

Changes in the Constitution and By-Laws: Any article of the Constitution, or any Section of these By-Laws, may be amended or repealed, and any Article or Section may be added thereto, at the Annual Meeting of the Society, or at a Special General Meeting called for this purpose, by a two-thirds vote of the members present or represented by Proxy. A copy of proposed amendments or additions to and deletions from the Constitution or By-Laws must be submitted to each member, together with notice of the Meeting, as provided in these By-Laws.



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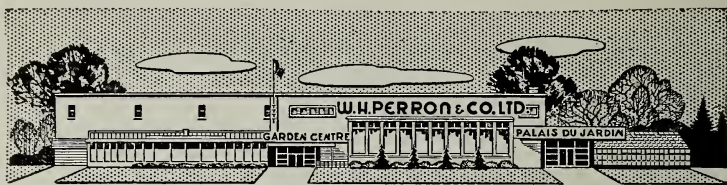
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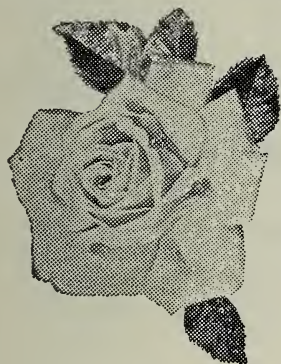




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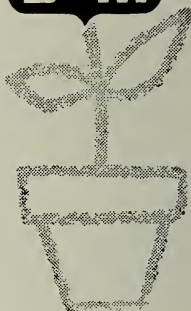
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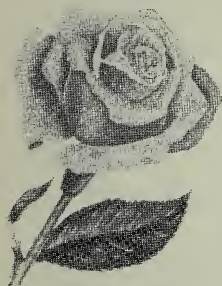
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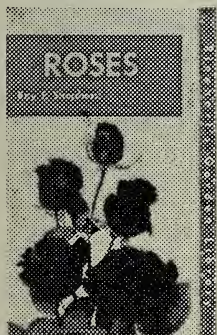
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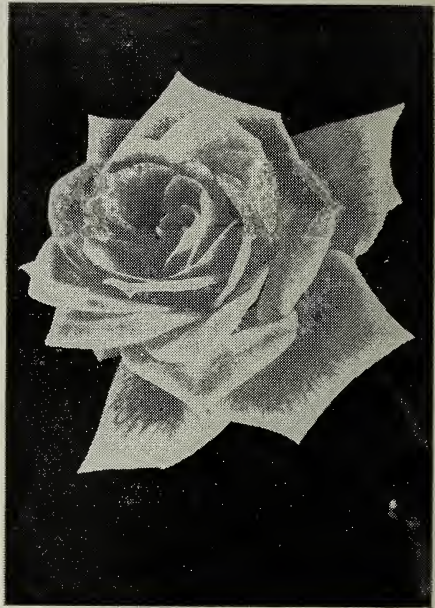
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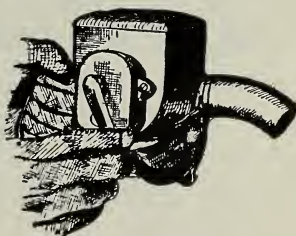
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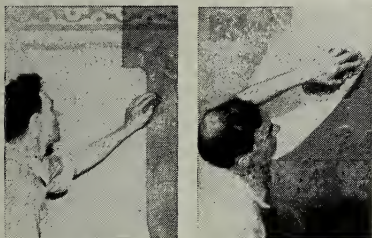
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